

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

239

Lumsden

1518

1828-1918

GILLETTS
HARDY FERN
and
FLOWER
FARM

Southwick,
Mass.

LIBRARY
RECEIVED



U. S. Department of Agriculture

Preliminary Notes



PEOPLE planting for the first time often have trouble in selecting plants suitable for the conditions under which they wish to plant. In my catalogue I have endeavored to give descriptions as clearly as possible; but even after thirty years of experience I find that a descriptive catalogue cannot give information that will be clear to all. I solicit the correspondence of all who find it difficult to make their selections, and assure you that I will be pleased to be of assistance.

THE WILD FLOWERS have been my specialty and after years of selection I now offer only such kinds as are most desirable. People who wish to beautify ravines, shady corners by the house or banks by the brook will find selections of wild flowers just what is needed. Sometimes people have woods in which they wish natural plantings. The wild flowers are the sorts that can produce the purely natural effects. Trilliums, Jack-in-the-pulpits, Snake-roots, Blood-roots, Dog-tooth violets, Hepaticas, wood lilies, wood violets, etc. are the kinds that were once familiar to many in their childhood rambles through the woods. These can be naturalized in a shady spot near the house.

FOR THE VERY DRY PLACES in the open sun I have Sedums, hardy Cactus, Semper-vivums, moss pinks and other plants which will give the best of satisfaction. These plants will grow in hot, dry places where other plant life has a hard struggle for existence. The low growing kinds cover the ground in a short time and form a mass of green after the flowers have passed.

HARDY NATIVE ORCHIDS, FERNS, BOG AND AQUATIC PLANTS as well as **NATIVE SHRUBS** are described under their respective headings. Purchasers often desire somewhat heavier stock than can go by parcels post. I can often accommodate them and shall be glad to do so when my stock will warrant it, if the purchaser will pay the express charges. In making selections of extra strong clumps a reasonable advance in price will be charged over my catalogue rates.

POSTPAID. We will deliver to any post-office in the United States, the **Ferns, Hardy Perennials, Bog and Aquatic Plants and Orchids** given in this Catalogue, at prices named for single plants and dozen rates. This offer does not include **Trees, Shrubs, and Roses** or plants and ferns ordered at 100 rates.

Parties often desire somewhat heavier stock than can easily go by mail. We can usually accommodate them, and shall be glad to do so when our stock will warrant it, if they will pay the express charges. We can often make selections of **extra-strong clumps** when such are desired at a reasonable advance in price from Catalogue rates.

I cannot fill orders at the prices listed at dozen rates when only two or three of a variety are ordered to make up a dozen. I will, however, send six of any one variety at half the dozen rates.

TREES, SHRUBS and ROSES. These are too heavy for the mail, but they will be delivered at the express or freight office, the purchaser paying transportation charges when goods are received. When stock can be packed in small boxes, no charge is made, but, when larger boxes or bales are used, a charge will be made to cover actual cost.

AZALEAS. I wish to call your attention to my stock of Azaleas; especially the native white. I can make prices on this variety in large quantities. I also have a large stock of the Hardy Barberry (the unexcelled hedge shrub). I can make prices on this in large quantity.

Have plants shipped by express when practicable.

EXPRESS RATES. The express rate on shrubs and plants from Southwick, Mass., is as follows:

	10 lbs.,	24 cts.	100 lbs.,	45 cts.
Hartford, Conn.	"	25	"	75 "
New York, N. Y.	"	32	"	\$1.84
Chicago, Ill.	"	40	"	2.63
Kansas City, Mo.	"	25	"	.68
Boston, Mass.	"	25	"	.75
Portland, Maine.	"	88	"	7.47
Seattle, Wash.	"	57	"	4.32
Denver, Col.	"	92	"	7.80
San Francisco, Cal.	"	44	"	3.04
Lincoln, Neb.	"			

REMITTANCES may be made by Registered Letter, by Post-Office Money Order on Southwick, Mass., or by draft.

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION. A copy will be sent with each shipment.

Address all communications to—

EDWARD GILLETT, Southwick, Mass.



Grown in beds under our fern bower

Hardy Fern and Flower Farm

EDWARD GILLETT, Proprietor

SOUTHWICK, MASSACHUSETTS

There is so much inquiry for plants to grow in certain positions, like dark, shady, wet, or dry places, or open sun, that we have so marked the several kinds in this Catalogue, designating each kind by a special sign. This will enable our customers to make their selections without reading pages of descriptions.

■ All plants desirable for growing in dark, shady places, shut out from the sunlight, are marked with this sign, ■. Very few of the old garden plants will thrive in such a place, but most of the Hardy Ferns of New England, and several of the best wild flowers are at home here; the little nook by the porch, shut away from the sunlight, the deep shade of the great lawn tree, where even grass will not grow, the wooded bank, are all places to beautify with this class of plants.

❖ This sign means that the plant is adapted for the low, wet places where sedges crowd out the grasses, and bulrushes thrive; Lobelias, Marsh Marigolds, Iris Sarracenia, Mentha, Lythrum, etc., find here a congenial home.

◇ All the old garden plants, those to grow in beds or borders, like Campanulas, Aquilegias, those best suited for open, sunny places, desiring, for the most part, a moist, yet well-drained soil in the open sun, are marked ◇.

★ Plants marked with a ★ are adapted for dry woods. Many of the Asters and Golden-rods will thrive here. Most of them come in late summer, when other flowers are passed; they do quite well, also, in dry, open places.

Occasionally will be seen two of the signs against the same plant; this means that the plant seems to do equally well in both positions.



1

2

3

4

5

1. *Aspidium acrostichoides*
2. *Aspidium cristatum Clintonianum*
3. *Aspidium Goldianum*

4. *Asplenium thelypteroides*
5. *Osmunda regalis*

Hardy Ferns

HARDY FERNS are becoming an important factor in our modern gardening. This order of plants as a rule is easily grown and the amateur can have good success in growing them. They can be planted in either spring or fall and if the purchaser wishes to use my pot grown stock they can be placed in the garden even during the mid-growing season. Hardy ferns are being used in quantity for massed plantings and selections can be made to suit almost any location. Many times there are corners about the house where the sun does not strike. Such places can be beautified by the use of hardy ferns. My fern trade is extensive and I am in a position to furnish them in quantity and will be glad to make special quotations on large amounts. I carry in stock over fifty varieties of native hardy ferns most of them taking readily to cultivation. There are a few varieties of hardy native ferns which will thrive in the open sun yet for the most part they will give much better results when planted in a shady location. The ferns I offer being native require a period of rest and consequently are not suitable for house culture in the winter.

POT GROWN FERNS

My orders for hardy ferns to be shipped during the growing season have been constantly increasing. To meet this demand I have developed a stock of pot grown plants. Ferns grown in pots can be moved any time during the growing season without setback to the stock. This announcement should appeal to purchasers who cannot conveniently plant ferns until the months of June and July.

These will be shipped with the earth left on the roots as they are taken from the pots. Such varieties as I can furnish are priced "**FROM POTS**".

Uses. Our hardy ferns being so varied in their characteristics, can be adapted to a wide variety of purposes. All of them can be used as specimens in the hardy fern collection. Many can be used for edging walks in a shaded rock garden, while others are best suited for massed plantings. It is impossible to go into detail concerning the possibilities wrapped up in each particular variety yet I solicit correspondence of prospective purchasers and shall be glad to give information concerning any particular variety.

Try my pot-grown ferns for immediate results.



1

2

3

4

1. *Botrychium Virginicum*
2. *Phegopteris hexagonoptera*.

3. *Woodwardia angustifolia*, fertile and sterile fronds.
4. *Phegopteris polypodioides*.

Soils. Some of the larger growing ferns can be grown with extremely good results in ordinary garden soil in a shady location yet if we intend to imitate Nature it will be necessary to furnish, for many of our ferns, better conditions than are found in the ordinary garden. Where luxuriant growths of ferns are found one will note that it is usually on a well drained hillside in the shade or mountain slope and where years have accumulated leaf-mould which affords an excellent soil condition. After forty years of experience in growing ferns I have come to the conclusion that ferns require extremely good drainage. This is especially the case with the smaller ferns such as Ebony Spleenwort, Maiden hair Spleenwort and the Woodsias, those kinds that are usually found growing on cliffs. In planting ferns it is well to prepare the soil by making it very fine, then adding if practicable leaf-mould so as to make the soil very light and porous. If the planter does not have at his disposal a sloping piece of ground and is anxious to have ferns in his garden it will be well to raise the bed in which the ferns are planted two or three inches. This will tend to produce the drainage conditions necessary.

In planting the small rock ferns, soil should be introduced which is almost pure leaf-mould or peat. This class of ferns is as a rule found growing in such soils and while they can be made to struggle along and in some cases give fairly good results in ordinary garden soil, they will do much better if furnished the conditions as above described.

Time to plant. Hardy ferns can be planted in either the spring or fall. If they are planted late in the autumn it is well to give them a mulch of leaves. This gives them protection from freezing and thawing. It also tends to retain the moisture in the soil until the new rootlets have started to grow.

How deep to plant. Doubtless many amateurs obtain poor results by planting ferns, due to the fact that they place them too deep in the ground. Ferns such as the Christmas fern or evergreen wood fern which grow from a crown should not be planted below the surface. The crown should be left exposed to the air. In case ferns grow from underground root stalks such as the Beech fern they should be planted just below the surface with not more than half an inch of earth to cover them. Too deep planting proves fatal especially where a long, wet season follows the planting which causes the crowns or buds of the ferns to rot.

ADIANTUM PEDATUM (Maiden-hair fern). The most graceful of all our New England ferns attaining a height of from twelve to eighteen inches when grown in rich, moist



1. *Polypodium falcatum*
4. *Asplenium Trichomanes*
7. *Pellaea atropurpurea*

2. *Asplenium pinnatifidum*
5. *Cryptogramme acrostichoides*
8. *Asplenium ebenum*

3. *Cystopteris fragilis*
6. *Woodsia Ilvensis*
9. *Cheilanthes vestata*
10. *Woodsia obtusa*

shady locations. This fern requires well drained situations, as is the case with most of our ferns. When once established it increases from year to year. It should be planted about an inch below the surface of the ground, the plants being placed eight inches apart if a massed effect is desired. Clumps 20c each, \$2.00 per dozen, \$10 per 100; from 3" pots 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

ASPIDIUM acrostichoides (Christmas Fern). ☒ An evergreen species, about a foot high, with deep green fronds simply divided. Although it is one of our common species, it is a pretty one, and easily grown in shade, in good garden soil, well drained. A good Fern for



1. *Phegopteris hexagonoptera*
2. *Cystopteris bulbifera*
3. *Aspidium cristatum*

4. *Asplenium angustifolium*
5. *Dicksonia punctilobula*
6. *Aspidium Noveboracense*

Sods of *Dicksonia punctilobula* planted in dry shady places produce immediate results.

Aspidium acrostichoides, continued.

planting with other sorts. Plant with the new crowns or buds just at the surface. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$7.50 per 100. From 3 inch pots 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per dozen.

A. aculeatum, var. **Braunii** (Prickly Shield Fern). ■ * This rare fern has light, glossy green foliage and when grown in very rich soil attains a height of 12 or 15 inches. It is spreading in its habit similar to the Christmas fern. It is a fine variety to use as individual specimens in shaded borders or in a shady rock garden. It should be planted a foot apart with the new crowns just above the surface. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$15 per 100; from 3 inch pots 30 cts. each, \$3 per dozen.

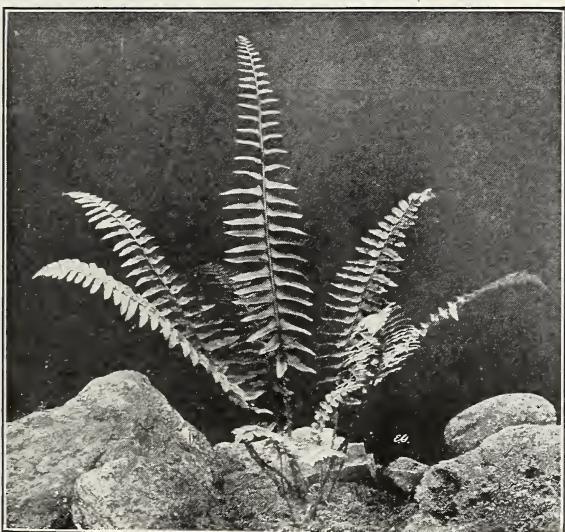
A. cristatum (Crested Wood Fern). ■ This is another evergreen fern more common than the Braunii. It is found growing in rather wet places attaining a height of about a foot. It is a fine fern for lining walks through moist situations or planting in small colonies in the fern bed in the shade. It is easily grown and the crown should be planted just above the surface of the ground. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$7.50 per 100; from 3 inch pots 20 cts. each, \$2 per dozen.

A. cristatum, var. **Clintonianum**. ■ A large form of the cristatum attaining a height of nearly 3 feet when grown in moist, rich places. It being an evergreen type is especially desirable for the fern bed. To produce massed effects it should be planted once in 12 inches. 20 cts. each, \$2 per dozen, \$10 per 100.

A. Felix-mas (Male Fern). ■ A rare evergreen type native to the northwest. This variety grows 2 feet high in rich soil. The crowns should be planted just at the surface and to produce massed effects once in 12 inches. This is a variety that should be in every fern collection. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$15 per 100. From 3 inch pots 30 cts. each, \$3 per dozen.



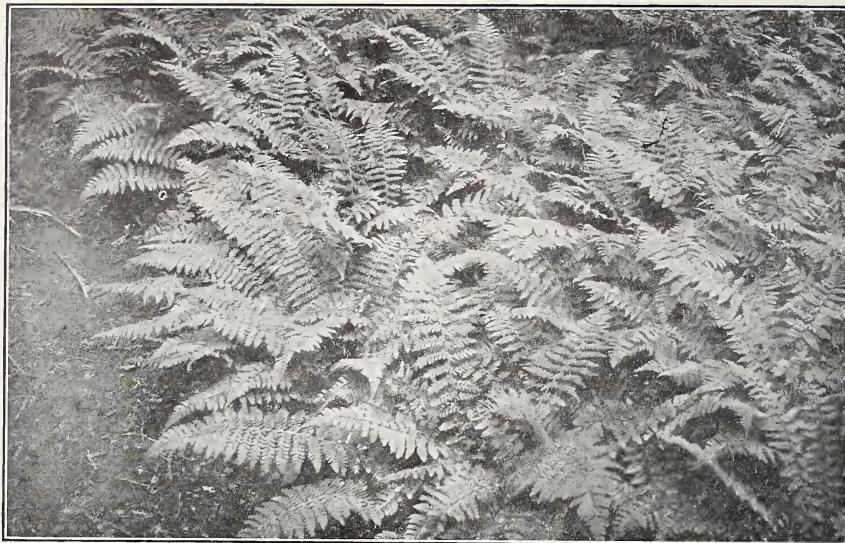
Adiantum pedatum



Aspidium acrostichoides (see page 4)

A. Goldianum (Goldie's Wood Fern). ■ This species possesses characteristics which distinguishes it from all other varieties. When fully grown it attains a height of 3 feet, having dark green fronds in some cases more than a foot wide. This is one of the very best species for growing as an individual specimen. Its peculiar grace and beauty makes it desirable for use in all fern gardens. Plant the crowns just above the surface and if massed effects are desired 12 inches apart. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$15 per 100. From 4 inch pots 30 cts. each, \$3 per dozen.

A. marginale (Evergreen Wood Fern). ■ * This is an evergreen variety having dark green fronds which are rather stiff in their appearance. This variety is used quite exten-



Aspidium aculeatum, var. *Braunii*, as it grows under our fern bower

***Aspidium marginale*, continued.**

sively for forming ground covers under shrubbery. It can be adapted to varying conditions and is consequently a very desirable species for general use in shady locations. Plant with the crowns just above the surface and one foot apart. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$7.50 per 100. From 3 inch pots 20 cts. each, \$2 per dozen.

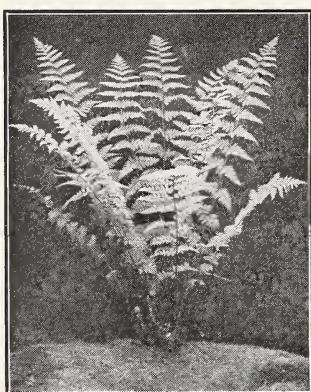
A. Lonchitis (Holly Fern). This is a beautiful as well as rare evergreen fern. It resembles somewhat the Christmas fern and **Aspidium munitum**. The fronds, however, are longer. It is found growing in rocky woods from Lake Superior to Greenland. In introducing it into the fernery it should be planted in very rich, well drained soil in the shade. The crowns should be planted just above the surface. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per dozen.

A. munitum. This is an evergreen fern coming from the northwest and resembles somewhat the Christmas fern but much finer, the fronds being a little lighter green. The crown should be planted just above the surface and if a massed effect is desired 9 inches apart. This is especially desirable for use as an individual specimen in a shady location.

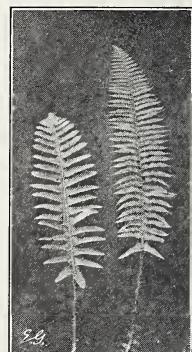
20 cts. each, \$2 per dozen, \$10 per 100. From 4 inch pots 30 cts. each, \$3 per dozen.

A. Noveboracense (New York Shield Fern). This is a slender species growing a little over a foot high the fronds being 3 or 4 inches wide. It gives best results when planted in moist, shady locations. Its pale green color contrasts it when planted with other varieties in masses. The buds of this fern should be planted just below the surface of the ground and for massing 9 inches apart. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen, \$6 per 100.

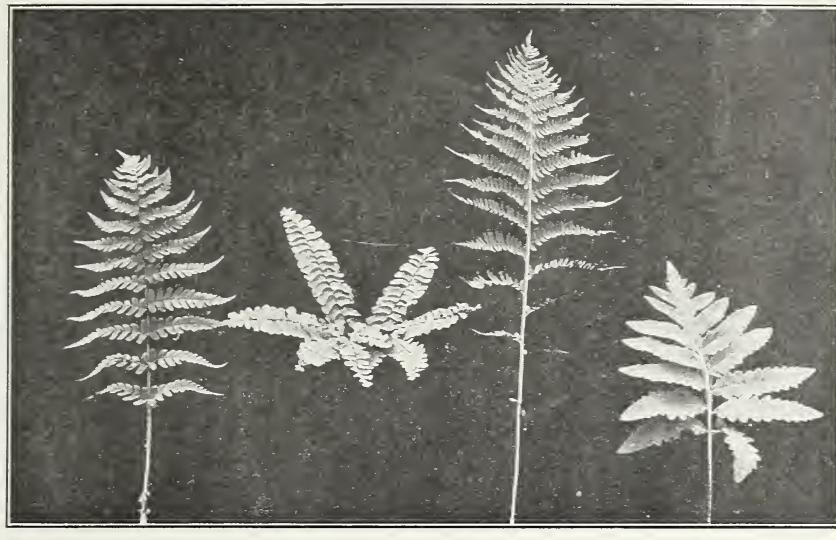
A. spinulosum (Spinulose Wood Fern). This is another evergreen variety and is often found growing with the Evergreen Wood fern. It requires well drained loca-



Aspidium cristatum var. *Clintonianum*



Aspidium aerostichoides
(see page 4)
Aspidium munitum, fronds
(see page 6)



1. *Aspidium marginale*
2. *Adiantum pedatum*

3. *Asplenium Felix-fœmina*
4. *Onoclea sensibilis*

Aspidium spinulosum, continued.

tions and if grown in rich soil attains a height of 18 to 24 inches. It is fine for massing under shrubs to form an evergreen ground cover. The crowns should be planted just at the surface and for massing 12 inches apart. It is a strong grower and should be included in every fern collection. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$7.50 per 100. From 4 inch pots 20 cts. each, \$2 per dozen.

A. spinulosum, var. *dilatatum*. ✽ This variety is similar to the *spinulosum* yet having broader fronds. When grown in rich, moist situations it attains a height of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. It is quite common on the slopes of some of the higher mountains in northern New England. When planting furnish it with rich, porous soil. Plant the crowns just at the surface and 18 inches apart for massing. 20 cts. each, \$2 per dozen, \$12 per 100.

A. *Thelypteris* (Marsh Shield Fern). ♦ A foot high, with fronds about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. We see this growing wild in large beds where it is quite wet, in open, sunny places. It can be cultivated in moist, open places, and is benefited by adding leaf-mold. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

ASPLENIUM angustifolium (Narrow-leaved Spleenwort). ✽ A charming Fern, with light green, graceful fronds. Do not miss it in making up your list. Grows 1 to 3 feet



Aspidium Noveboracense (see page 6)



Aspidium Noveboracense (see page 6)



Asplenium angustifolium

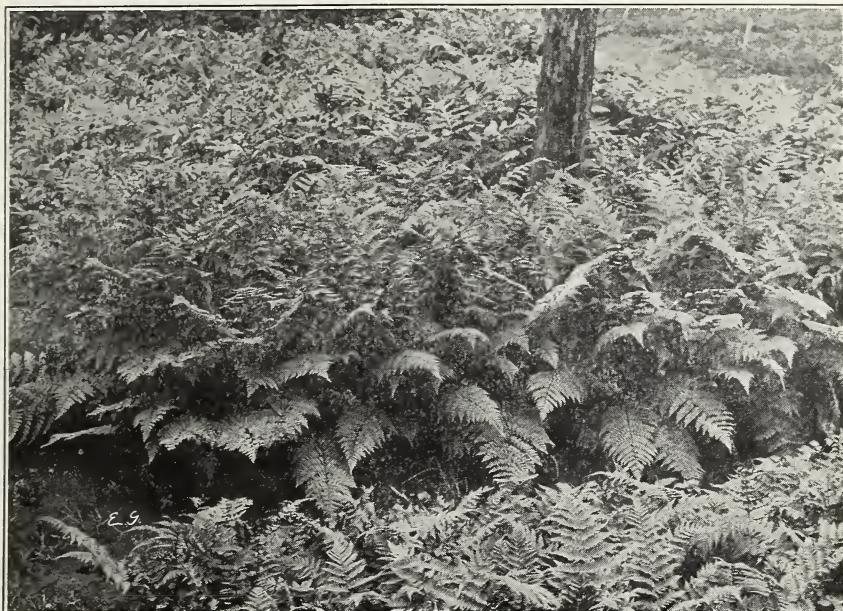
***Asplenium angustifolium*, continued.**

high, with simply divided fronds; these divisions are 3 to 4 inches long. Its home is in rich, shaded places, where it is quite moist. It takes quite kindly to cultivation in the Fern-bed. Set well back, about 12 inches apart. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz., \$10.00 per 100. See cut below. From pots 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

***A. ebeneum* (Ebony Spleenwort).** * Usually 6 to 15 inches high. Found growing among the rocks and along cliffs in dry, rather sunny places. Suited for rockwork. In planting in the front border of Fern-beds, give it a little leaf-mold, and plant about 8 inches apart; don't cover the new buds. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. \$7.50 per 100. From pots 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

***A. Felix-fœmina* (Lady-Fern).** ◇ ■ A large, handsome Fern, 2 to 3 feet high, with finely cut foliage. Plant in a moist place, in sun or shade, good, rich soil. This is a good Fern to grow as single specimens or it can be set 18 to 24 inches apart at back of Fern-bed. **One of the very best for general culture.** 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

I plant fern gardens. Write for terms.



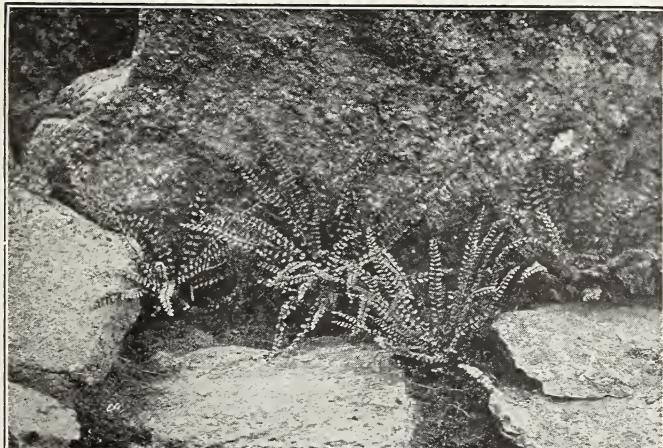
Aspidium spinulosum (see page 7)

A. Trichomanes (Maiden-hair Spleenwort). ☒ A delicate little Fern, with narrow fronds 3 to 6 inches long. This, although found up among the cliffs, adapts itself to the small rockery, where it does exceedingly well; also in the Fern border. This is one of the small evergreen Ferns benefited by a good allowance of leaf-mold. Plant about 8 inches apart, with the crowns brought to the surface. Clumps, 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz., \$10.00 per 100. Potted 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

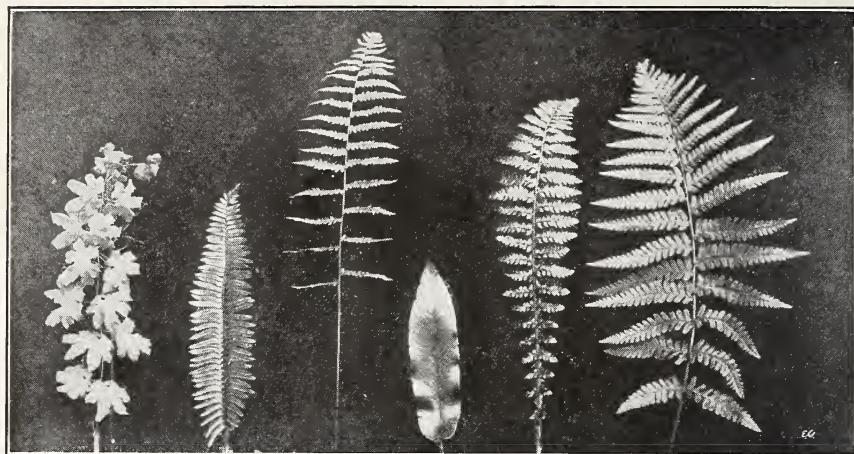
A. Thelypteroides (Silvery Spleenwort). ☒ Fronds 2 to 3 feet high, by 6 inches wide. In moist shades. A good thrifty Fern, well deserving a place in the Fern-bed, well back. Any good garden soil. Plant 1 foot apart. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

A. viride. ☒ A very rare cliff fern, resembling very much the Trichomanes, only having a green stipe. This fern can be best grown in small cliffs where there is moisture and where the plants will not get the direct, beating rains. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

BOTRYCHIUM Virginicum (Moonwort). ☒ About 1 foot, divided into two segments above the middle, one of which is erect, bearing the



Asplenium Trichomanes (see page 9)



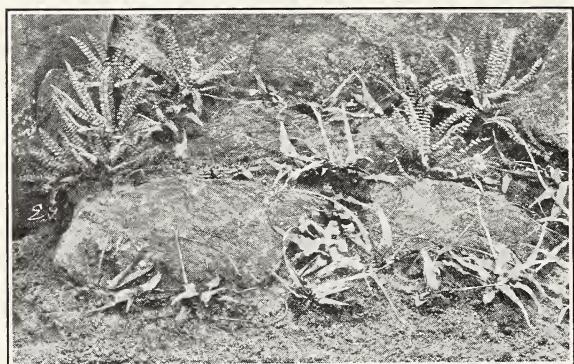
1. *Lygodium palmatum*
2. *Aspidium munitum*
4. *Scolopendrium vulgare*
5. *Aspidium aculeatum* var. *Braunii*
3. *Aspidium thelypteris*
6. *Aspidium Felix-mas*

Botrychium Virginicum, continued.

fruit, the other spreading, triangular, membranous and much divided. Plant 8 inches apart. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

B. ternatum. ♀ 6 to 12 inches high. Fronds evergreen, somewhat resembling the preceding, but smaller and less divided. Found in moist, open fields, often in mowlands and is quite conspicuous in late autumn by the yellowish fruit, and finely cut green or variously tinted leaves which give it a distinctive beauty. Plant 6 inches apart, with the new bud about an inch below the surface. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

CAMPTOSORUS rhizophyllus (Walking-leaf). ☽ A little low-creeping Fern, with evergreen fronds, 4 to 9 inches long, growing in tufts. The ends of these fronds rest on the ground and take root, forming new plants at each "step" thus taken. This curious habit has given the Fern its popular name. Found growing naturally on shaded, calcareous rocks. Interesting and quite easy to grow in the rock-garden. If to be grown in the Fern-bed, use a good sprinkling of leaf-mold raising the bed 2 or 3 inches, and plant on front edge about 6 inches apart. Don't cover the leaves. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100. Pot grown 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.



Asplenium Trichomanes (see page 9) and *Comptosorus rhizophyllus* (see page 10)

CHEILANTHES gracillima (Lace Fern). ☽ This is a little low growing evergreen Fern described by D. C. Eaton as growing in dense masses among rocks in the Yosemite Valley, an altitude of from 6000 to 8000 feet, also along streams in Oregon. It grows about 6 inches high having narrow, finely divided leaves. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

CRYPTOGRAMMA acrostichoides (American Rock-Brake). ☽ A small, evergreen Fern, 6 inches high, forming nice little clumps. A native of the Pacific coast, in crevices of rocks; thrives in the rock-gar-

Try my pot-grown ferns for immediate results

Cryptogramma acrostichoides, continued.

den. It also takes kindly to a Fern-bed to which leaf-mold has been added. It makes a good border. Pot grown 2½ inch. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

CYSTOPTERIS bulbifera (Bladder Fern) ☒ This variety is not used as extensively as it should be. It has light green fronds which attain a length of nearly 3 feet. This makes it very useful for massing on moist banks or for lining walks where a low carpet effect is desired. It is one of the best varieties also for edging fern beds. Plant the crowns just at the surface and 8 inches apart. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen, \$6.00 per 100. From pots 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

C. fragilis. ☐ Smaller; 4 to 8 inches high; fronds two or three times divided. Forms nice little clumps in shady, well-drained soil. It takes kindly to the rock-garden or can be planted 6 inches apart in beds with larger sorts. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$7.00 per 100. From pots 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.



1. *Cryptogramma acrostichoides* 2. *Pellaea atropurpurea* 3. *Pellaea densa* 4. *Woodia scopulina*

DICKSONIA punctilobula (Hay-scented, or Gossamer Fern). ☦ ☘ * This is one of the varieties that will grow in either sun or shade. It propagates itself by underground root stalks and if planted in rich, porous soil will soon form masses. If masses of ferns which attain a height of 18 inches are desired along a walk this is the very best variety to select. Small clumps 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. \$7.50 per 100. Sods where immediate effects are desired 30 cts. per square foot, \$3.00 per dozen square feet, \$25.00 per hundred square feet.

LOMARIA spicant (Deer Fern). ☐ This is an evergreen type. The sterile fronds are rather prostrate in their habit, the fertile ones growing more upright and in some instances attaining a height of nearly 2 feet. It is found growing wild in dense forests in Oregon and Alaska. It seems to do well here in New England when planted in moist, shady places. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

LYCOPODIUM clavatum (Club Moss). * Running extensively, 6 feet long or more, the stems are round and covered with small, light green, pointed leaves, quite a showy evergreen in dry woods; flowers inconspicuous. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

L. complanatum. * This is the evergreen vine so extensively used in decorating rooms. Short stems, 3 to 6 inches high, have flat-topped, leafy branches; brown, running stems often 8 feet long. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

L. dendroidium (Ground Pine). ☐ * This is the plant used so much for Christmas greens. It grows about 6 inches high, in moist, shady places; is an evergreen, quite showy, and does very well under cultivation. It can be grown in the Fern-dish indoors, or in any moist, shady place. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. \$7.50 per 100.



Botrychium ternatum (see page 10) \$1.50 per doz. \$7.50 per 100.



1 2 3 4 5

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Woodsia obtusa | 4. Cystopteris fragilis |
| 2. Asplenium ebeneum | 5. Woodsia Ilvensis |
| 3. Asplenium Trichomanes | |

beautiful sight, and not often seen, as the plant is rather rare or local. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

ONOCLEA sensibilis (Sensitive Fern). ♦ ✽ A foot high. Wet places, open sun or shade. It can be planted in quite wet places, too wet for most other sorts, or it will thrive in moist soils, 1 foot apart. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

O. Struthiopteris (Ostrich Fern). ✽ Fertile fronds about foot high; sterile fronds much larger, 2 to 4 feet high, 6 to 10 inches wide; erect. A very handsome species; graceful as a palm. One of the most satisfactory to grow; its long, graceful fronds make a most effective background for smaller Ferns. Can be grown as single plants in open sun or shaded nook. Use lots of manure, as it is a great feeder. Plant about 2 feet apart if several are needed. It is one of the very tallest of our Ferns, and should be planted well back. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz., \$8.00 per 100.

OPHIOGLOSSUM vulgatum (Adder's - Tongue Fern). A single leaf from the fibrous roots, bearing at the top a singular spike of fruit or spores. Wet, open places, usually in low, grassy meadows, rather inconspicuous and more desirable for botanical study than general culture. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz.

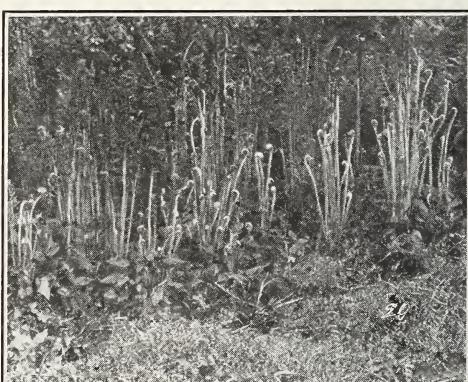
OSMUNDA regalis (Flowering Fern). ✽ Two or 3 feet high. Pale green. One of the prettiest of the large Ferns. Can be grown in still water, 2 or 3 inches deep, setting the plants so that the crowns shall be just above the water. It can also be grown in moist soils, sun or shade. Plant 2 or 3 feet apart, where several are to be grown. Large roots, 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz., \$8.00 per 100.

O. Claytoniana. ✽ ✽ Is clothed with loose wool when unfolding its fronds in spring, soon becoming perfectly smooth. This Fern, 2 to 3 feet high, is found in rather dry, shaded places, and does quite well under cultivation and quite well in boxes. Plant about 2 feet apart if several are needed. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz., \$8.00 per 100; extra heavy, 40 cts. each, \$4.00 per doz.

O. Cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern). ✽ Is usually larger than the preceding, often 5 feet high and 8 inches wide. Clothed with rusty wool when young, but

Lycopodium lucidulum (Shining Club Moss). ✽ Pretty evergreen, 3 to 8 inches high. Leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, growing thickly along the stalk. Moist shady soil. Plant rather thickly for massing. 3 to 4 inches apart. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

LYGODIUM palmatum (Climbing Fern). ✽ Grows 1 to 3 feet high. Stalk slender and twining from a slender, running root-stock. A choice and rare kind, needing some support in a moist, shady spot. Plant 1 foot apart and keep the soil well mulched with leaves for one or two years, adding a little leaf-mold to the soil. A colony of this seen growing in the wild, climbing the low bushes, is a



Unfolding of Osmundas

Plant evergreen ferns for ground covers under shrubs.

Osmunda Cinnamomea, continued,

the sterile fronds are smooth when full grown. Very beautiful. This will thrive in quite wet soil, in open sun or moist, shady places; usually found in mucky soil. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz., \$8.00 per 100; extra heavy, 40 cts. each, \$4.00 per doz.

PELLÆA atropurpurea (Clayton's Cliff Brake). This is a very rare cliff fern, being similar to the Carnation in color. The pinnules are ovate and undivided. 6 to 8 inches high. Plants from 3-inch pots, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

P. densa (Oregon Cliff Brake). ☒ A little, low Fern, 4 to 6 inches high, found on the rocks on the mountains of the western coast. It does quite well in a raised bed of leaf-mold in a shady place. Plant 4 to 6 inches apart. From $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch pots 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

P. gracilis (Slender Cliff Brake). ☒ A delicate little Fern, 3 to 6 inches high, found on moist, shaded banks. Does quite well in a raised bed of leaf-mold with the other Pellæas. Should be planted rather thickly, 2 to 3 inches apart. Rather rare. From $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch pots, 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

PHEGOPTERIS (Beech Fern).

P. Dryopteris. ☒ Has triangular fronds 3 to 5 inches wide, once or twice divided. A delicate and pretty Fern. One foot high in moist, rich, shaded places, often near a mountain brook; it is benefited by adding a little leaf-mold to the soil. Quite desirable for growing with other small Ferns, or in front of larger sorts. Plant 8 inches apart for permanent bed. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$6.00 per 100. From $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch pots 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

P. hexagonoptera. ☒ A good Fern for the shady corner, 7 to 12 inches wide, broader than long; quite showy and easily grown in almost any garden soil. One foot high; desirable for growing in front of the taller and larger kinds. Plant 8 inches apart. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$6.00 per 100. From 3 inch pots 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

P. polypodioides. ☒ Fronds smaller and darker green than in the last. 8 inches high, often found on mossy banks just above the water of a mountain brook, and often with Dryopteris, but not so particular as to soil when cultivated. It makes a good Fern for the front border of a Fern-bed, and, if planted 6 inches apart, should in two years, make a solid clump. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$6.00 per 100. From 3 inch pots 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

POLYPODIUM vulgare (Common Polypody). ☒ One of the best ever-green species for rockwork. Grows 4 to 10 inches high, forming dense mats. Generally found on half-shaded rocks, often covering them. It is desirable for front edge of Fern-bed, and will adapt itself to almost any kind of soil not too wet; plant it about 4 to 6 inches apart for quick results. Cover the new buds slightly. 15 cts. each., \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

P. falcatum (Kellogg's Polypody). ☒ Six to 12 inches high, found in Washington and Oregon, growing on trees and in clefts of rocks. Does well here in New England if given a bed of leaf-mold well drained. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

PTERIS Aquilina (Common Brake). This fern is commonly found growing throughout New England in light, sandy soil. It is oftentimes found in thin woodlands. It will grow in either sun or shade. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

SELAGINELLA rupestris. ☩ A little, low, moss-like plant, 1 to 3 inches high, growing in little tufts, the color is grayish green. It grows on exposed rocks. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.



Lygodium palmatum



Onoclea Struthiopteris (see page 12)

W. obtusa (Obtuse-leaved Woodsia). ☒ Six to 12 inches high; found on rocky banks. An easy Fern to grow, and one quite desirable for rock-work. This will thrive in almost any shaded place not too wet. It can be planted 8 inches apart in front of larger Ferns and is benefited by the addition of a little leaf-mold. 15 cts. each., \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100. From 2½ inch pots 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

W. scopulina (Rocky Mountain Woodsia). ☒ Smaller than obtusa, similar in outline to Ilvensis found in Minnesota, Colorado and mountains of the western coast in crevices of rocks. From 2½ inch pots 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Selaginella apus. ◇ A pretty little creeper, with fine, scale-like leaves. Desirable for a moist situation, and makes a fine groundwork for small flowering plants. Will grow in open sun; any wet or moist place will do. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz.

SCOLOPENDRIUM vulgare (Hart's Tongue). ☐ A very rare Fern in the United States, with simple fronds, 6 to 12 inches high; very easily cultivated. Fine for rockwork in moist leaf-mold. 3 inch pots, 25 cts. \$2.50 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.

WOODSIA ILVENSIS (Rusty Woodsia). ◇ ☐ This little Fern often chooses for its home the exposed rocks on tops of mountains, forming little tufts and forcing its roots down into the crevices. Twenty years ago I saw it in masses on the grounds where Mt. Tom House now stands, in Holyoke, Mass., 1,200 feet above the sea. It will also thrive in moist soils in shade, but give it good drainage. It grows about 6 inches high and is at home in front part of Fern-bed; plant about 8 inches apart. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100. Strong stock, \$2.00 per doz. From 2½ inch pots 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.



Scolopendrium vulgare (see page 14)

WOODWARDIA (Chain Fern).

W. angustifolia. ♦ 12 inches high by 3 to 4 inches wide. Grows in wet bogs, but takes kindly to cultivation in moist garden soil and will thrive even if put in highest rock-gardens. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz., \$10.00 per 100. From 3½ inch pots 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

W. Virginica. ♦ Is larger, 2 feet high by 3 to 5 inches broad. Wet swamps or bogs. Can be grown in any garden soil. Plant 12 to 14 inches apart if a permanent bed is desired. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.



Phegopteris Dryopteris (see p. 13) Phegopteris polypodioides (see p. 13)
Phegopteris hexagonoptera (see page 13)

Hardy Ferns

The following collections are made up to help in selecting for special needs, and should be sent by express or freight.

If to be planted in beds, the height as given after each kind would indicate where it should go; if in beds where they are to be seen from all sides, the tall kinds in the center; but if in an angle of the house or wall, plant the taller kinds the farthest back, 8 inches or a foot from the wall, and the smaller kinds in front.

No. 1, \$5.00. For Open Sun Culture

This collection is desirable for the open border, and all the Ferns, being rather tall, can be grown as single specimens or for massing, with or without flowers.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 6 <i>Onoclea Struthiopteris</i> , 2 to 4 ft. | 24 <i>Dicksonia punctilobula</i> , 1 to 2 ft. |
| 6 <i>Osmunda Claytoniana</i> , 2 to 3 ft. | 6 <i>Asplenium Felix-foemina</i> , 2 to 3 ft. |

No. 2, \$5.00. For Dry, Shady Places

These Ferns will grow in a dry, shady place. Plant them where flowers, as a rule, do not thrive.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 12 <i>Aspidium acrostichoides</i> , 1 ft. | 12 <i>Dicksonia punctilobula</i> , 1 to 2 ft. |
| 12 <i>Aspidium marginale</i> , 1 to 2 ft. | 6 <i>Osmunda Claytoniana</i> , 2 to 3 ft. |

See page one for explanation of signs before description of plants.



Polypodium vulgare (see page 13)

HMF.G.

No. 3, \$5.00. For Moist, Shady Places

This collection is fine and easily handled in moist, shady places; also for large rockery.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 6 <i>Adiantum pedatum</i> , 1 ft. | 6 <i>Asplenium thelypteroides</i> , 2 to 3 ft. |
| 6 <i>Aspidium cristatum</i> , 1 ft. | 6 <i>Asplenium Felix-fœmina</i> , 2 to 3 ft. |
| 6 <i>Aspidium acrostichoides</i> , 1 ft. | 6 <i>Phegopteris hexagonoptera</i> , 1 ft. |
| 6 <i>Aspidium spinulosum</i> , 1 to 1½ ft. | 6 <i>Woodwardia Virginica</i> , 2 ft. |
| 6 <i>Aspidium marginale</i> , 1 to 2 ft. | |

No. 4, \$5.00. For Wet, Open Ground

These Ferns are very useful for border of a lake or low, wet ground.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 12 <i>Aspidium Thelypteris</i> , 1 ft. | 12 <i>Osmunda regalis</i> , 2 to 3 ft. |
| 12 <i>Onoclea sensibilis</i> , 1 ft. | 12 <i>Woodwardia Virginica</i> , 2 ft. |

No. 5, \$5.00. Low Evergreen Ferns for Rockery in Shade

This is a beautiful collection of low-growing Ferns and easily managed.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 12 <i>Asplenium ebeneum</i> , 6 to 15 in. | 12 <i>Polypodium vulgare</i> , 4 to 10 in. |
| 12 <i>Asplenium Trichomanes</i> , 3 to 6 in. | 6 <i>Woodsia obtusa</i> , 6 to 12 in. |
| 12 <i>Camptosorus rhizophyllus</i> , 4 to 9 in. | |

No. 6, \$5.00. Low Evergreen Ferns for Dry, Rocky Ledge

- | | |
|--|--|
| 12 <i>Asplenium Trichomanes</i> , 3 to 6 in. | 12 <i>Polypodium vulgare</i> , 4 to 10 in. |
| 12 <i>Woodsia obtusa</i> , 6 to 12 in. | 12 <i>Woodsia Ilvensis</i> , 6 in. |

ONE-HALF OF ANY ONE OF THE ABOVE COLLECTIONS FOR \$3.

You will notice that some kinds are named in more than one collection. Such seem to thrive equally well in the localities named.



Collection No. 5

Ground Covers

Following is a list of plants suited for ground covering purposes. The *Arctostaphylos* will be found listed and described under "Vines and Creepers," *Vaccinium Vitis idaea* under "Evergreen Shrubs" and the rest under Herbaceous Perennials.

Fine effects can be produced by planting ground covers among shrubbery or tall growing plants. If you are in doubt as to the proper varieties to select to meet your needs let me help you.

<i>ARCTOSTAPHYLOS uva ursi</i>	(3 in pots)	.....
<i>ARENARIA groenlandica</i>,	.....
<i>CHIMAPHILA maculata</i>,	.....
" <i>umbellata</i>,	.....
<i>Cornus canadensis</i>,	.....
<i>COPTIS trifolia</i> (2½ in pots),	.....
<i>DALIBARDA repens</i>,	.....
<i>GALAX aphylla</i>,	.....
<i>GAULTHERIA procumbens</i>,	.....
<i>HEPATICHA acutiloba</i>,	.....
" <i>triloba</i>,	.....
<i>MITCHELLA repens</i> (2½ in pots)	.....
<i>PACHYSANDRA terminalis</i>,	.....
<i>POLYGALA paucifolia</i>,	.....
<i>PYROLA elliptica</i> (pot grown),	.....
" <i>rotundifolia</i> (pot grown).	.....
<i>SHORTIA galericulifolia</i>,	.....
<i>VACCINIUM Vitis idaea</i> (pot grown),	.....
<i>Vinca minor</i>,	.....

The Hardy Rock-Garden

FOR A MOIST SHADY PLACE

The **Rock-Garden** possesses great possibilities. To those who love the dainty ferns and plants such a garden affords a constant source of pleasure. In it can be planted a larger variety of ferns and plants than in the ordinary garden of the same proportions. All the early spring flowers in a rock-garden make a better display and produce a naturalness which can not be produced in the ordinary flower bed. The **Construction** of a rock-garden is very simple. Select a location in a shady place, where the ground has ordinary moisture. Begin at the bottom and build up (do not throw together a heap of stones and then cover with earth). Each boulder should be placed so as to allow moisture from rains to run into the garden, not away from it. After placing a boulder fill around it with earth, being sure that there are no spaces unfilled, as air spaces will prevent moisture from coming up from below. The top of a rock-garden must have direct contact with the ground by way of firm earth in order to allow the moisture to work up among the stones and give the proper conditions for growing rock plants. It is not necessary to build a rock-garden more than eight or ten inches above the surrounding level. The size and shape of such a garden rests with the individual taste.

The **Soil** in which the plants are directly planted should be rich wood soil. The main body of the rock-garden can be ordinary garden soil, yet to obtain the best results the top soil should be rich wood dirt. Many native plants can be grown in wood soil with fine results, where they fail to give satisfaction when grown in garden soil.

It is impossible to give explicit directions for making such a garden, which will cover all needs, yet I will be very glad to advise any one who may contemplate the building of such a garden, giving specific directions as may be necessary.

If one so desires, I will send a competent representative to lay out and plan a rock-garden; terms given on application.

Following is a list of ferns and plants suited to growing in a rockery, together with the height they grow.

Ferns (for descriptions see Ferns).

Adiantum pedatum, 12 to 15 inches.
Aspidium aculeatum Braunii, 12 to 15 in.
Aspidium cristatum, 12 inches.
Aspidium Felix-mas, 12 to 24 inches.
Aspidium marginale, 12 to 24 inches.
Aspidium munitum, 12 to 15 inches.
Aspidium spinulosum, 12 to 18 inches.
Asplenium ebeneum, 6 to 12 inches.
Asplenium Trichomanes, 3 to 6 inches.
Camptosorus rhizophyllus (prostrate)
Cryptogramma acrostichoides, 6 to 8 inches.
Cystopteris bulbifera, 6 to 12 inches.
Cystopteris fragilis, 6 to 8 inches.
Dicksonia punctilobula, 12 to 18 inches.
Osmunda regalis, 18 to 36 inches.
Osmunda claytoniana, 2 to 3 feet.
Pellaea densa, 4 to 8 inches.
Pellaea gracilis, 3 to 6 inches.
Pellaea atropurpurea, 4 to 8 inches.
Phegopteris hexagonoptera, 8 to 12 inches.
Phegopteris polypodioides, 8 to 12 inches.
Phegopteris Dryopteris, 6 to 10 inches.
Polypodium vulgare, 4 to 10 inches.
Polypodium falcatum, 4 to 10 inches.
Scolopendrium vulgare, 8 to 12 inches.
Woodsia obtusa, 6 to 12 inches.
Woodsia Ilvensis, 4 to 8 inches.
 Flowering plants (see herbaceous plants for descriptions).
Actaea alba, 12 to 24 inches.
Actaea rubra, 12 to 24 inches.
Anemone Pennsylvanica, 12 inches.
Aquilegia Canadensis, 8 to 12 inches.
Arisæma triphyllum, 12 to 18 inches.

See cut on next page of a rock-garden in dry soil in the open sun.

Asarum Canadense, 4 to 6 inches.
Asarum Virginicum, 4 to 6 inches.
Aster cordifolia, 18 to 24 inches.
Aster patens, 18 to 24 inches.
Aster undulatus, 18 to 30 inches.
Aster corymbosus, 18 to 30 inches.
Baptisia tinctoria, 12 to 24 inches.
Campanula rotundifolia, 12 to 18 inches.
Caulophyllum thalictroides, 12 to 18 inches.
Chimaphila Maculata, 3 to 6 inches.
Cimicifuga racemosa, 2 to 4 feet.
Claytonia Virginica, 3 to 5 inches.
Claytonia Caroliniana, 3 to 5 inches.
Dalibarda repens, 2 to 4 inches.
Dentaria diphylla, 4 to 8 inches.
Dicentra cucullaria, 4 to 8 inches.
Erythronium Americanum, 6 inches.
Erythronium albidum, 6 inches.
Eupatorium ageratoides, 18 to 36 inches.
Euphorbia corollata, 18 to 36 inches.
Galax aphylla, 6 to 8 inches.
Gentiana Andrewsii, 12 to 24 inches.
Geranium Robertianum, 6 to 12 inches.
Hepatica acutiloba, 4 to 6 inches.
Hepatica triloba, 4 to 6 inches.
Heuchera Americana, 8 to 12 inches.
Houstonia cærulea, 2 to 3 inches.
Houstonia purpurea, 2 to 4 inches.
Hydrastis Canadensis, 3 to 6 inches.
Iris cristata, 4 to 8 inches.
Iris verna, 4 to 8 inches.
Lilium Philadelphicum, 12 to 24 inches.
Lobelia cardinalis, 18 to 36 inches.
Lobelia syphilitica, 18 to 30 inches.

I plant Rock-Gardens. Write for terms.

- Mertensia Virginica*, 12 to 18 inches.
Mitchella repens (*prostrate*).
Mitella diphylla, 4 to 8 inches.
Nepeta Glechoma, (*prostrate*).
Opuntia vulgaris, 3 to 6 inches.
Oxalis violacea, 3 to 4 inches.
Oxalis acetosella, 3 to 4 inches.
Phlox amœma, 6 to 12 inches.
Phlox divaricata, 8 to 18 inches.
Phlox pilosa, 8 to 18 inches.
Phlox subulata, 3 to 5 inches.
Phlox subulata alba, 3 to 5 inches.
Phlox reptans, 8 to 12 inches.
Podophyllum peltatum, 8 to 15 inches.
Polygonatum biflorum, 12 to 24 inches.
Polygonatum giganteum, 18 to 36 inches.
Sanguinaria Canadensis, 6 to 12 inches.
Saxifraga aizoon, 1 inch.
Saxifraga Virginiana, 4 to 6 inches.
Sedum acre, 2 to 3 inches.
Sedum album, 2 to 3 inches.
Sedum stoloniferum, 2 to 3 inches.
Sedum stoloniferum coccineum, 2 to 3 in.
Shortia galacifolia, 4 to 6 inches.
Silene Pennsylvanicum, 4 to 6 inches.
Smilacina bifolia, 3 to 4 inches.
Smilacina racemosa, 8 to 18 inches.
- Solidago cæsia*, 12 to 18 inches.
Solidago nemoralis, 12 to 18 inches.
Solidago odora, 12 to 24 inches.
Streptopus roseus, 12 to 18 inches.
Stylophorum diphyllum, 12 to 24 inches.
Thalictrum anemonoides, 6 to 12 inches.
Thalictrum dioicum, 12 to 24 inches.
Tiarella cordifolia, 6 to 10 inches.
Trillium cernuum, 8 to 12 inches.
Trillium erectum, 10 to 15 inches.
Trillium erectum album, 10 to 15 inches.
Trillium erythrocarpum, 8 to 12 inches.
Trillium grandiflorum, 10 to 15 inches.
Trillium nivale, 4 to 6 inches.
Trillium recurvatum, 12 inches.
Trillium sessile, 8 to 12 inches.
Trillium sessile Californicum, 8 to 12 inches.
Trillium stylosum, 8 to 12 inches.
Uvularia perfoliata, 8 to 12 inches.
Uvularia sessifolia, 8 to 12 inches.
Viola Canadensis, 4 to 12 inches.
Viola canina sylvestris, 4 to 8 inches.
Viola cucullata, 4 to 8 inches.
Viola pubescens, 8 to 12 inches.
Viola rotundifolia, 2 to 4 inches.
Viola septentrionalis, 4 to 8 inches.
Vinca minor, (*trailer*).

A ROCK-GARDEN BUILT IN THE OPEN SUN

I will gladly send a list of varieties in above Rock-Garden.

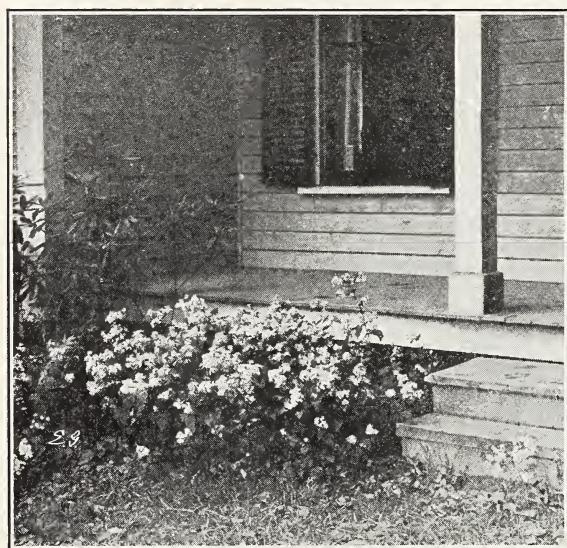
Hardy Perennials

FLOWERS THAT LIVE YEAR AFTER YEAR

Under this heading of hardy perennials I am placing before those that are native to the United States the letter (N.) This will possibly assist prospective customers in selecting plants for a purely natural garden where only natives are required. There is no class of plants which gives the permanency of effect as natives. When they are once established they go on blooming year after year while many of the so-called hardy garden plants pass their usefulness after a period of two or three years.

To those who contemplate the development of a natural garden I offer my services at a reasonable fee. We are very glad to make selections and give advice through correspondence at no cost or obligation to the writer.

The prices listed in this catalog at single and dozen rates include parcels post delivery. Where hundred rates are given the prices include delivery to express office at Southwick, Mass. The transportation charges are to be paid by the purchaser. Plants to Canada by express only.



Aster cordifolia, by the porch (see page 23)

(N.) **ALETRIS farinosa** (Colic-root). This plant grows where the soil is rather dry. It bears small white flowers on a slender stalk 12 to 18 inches high. The flowers give the effect of being sprinkled with meal. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

ALYSSUM argenteum. ◊ Plant about a foot high, with clusters of small yellow flowers in summer. Open border plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

A. saxatile compactum (Madwort). ◊ Showy perennials, with bright yellow flowers in spring. One foot high. Plant in a sunny place. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. \$7.50 per 100.

(N.) **ANEMONE nemorosa** (Wind-flower). ☒ Grows 2 to 4 inches high. Flowers white, tinged with purple; partial shade. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

ACHILLEA Millefolium roseum (Rose-colored Yarrow). ◊ This is a fine, hardy plant, with rose-colored flowers. Plant in a sunny place. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

A. The Pearl. ◊ Very double, pure white flowers in dense, broad heads all summer. Very choice for cutting. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

(N.) **ACTAEA alba** (White Baneberry). ☒ In racemes of white flowers, followed by white fruit. Fine for rockwork or the shady corner. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

(N.) **A. rubra** (Red Baneberry). ☒ Rather taller than the last; very ornamental in fruit, which is bright red. Plant in a rich, shady place. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. \$7.50 per 100.

Anemone Japonica. A very strong, vigorous anemone, 2 to 3 feet high, blooming in autumn.

Queen Charlotte. A strong grower with semi-double pink flower. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Whirlwind. Large pure white flowers being semi-double. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

(N.) **A. Pennsylvanica.** ◊ Twelve to 18 inches high, with large, single, pure white flowers. Plant in the moist border in a sunny place. Quite hardy. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

A. Pulsatilla (Pasque flower). ◊ A choice, hardy border plant from Europe, with large purple flowers in spring; it delights in a well-drained, sunny place, forming good clumps. Flower-stalks 6 inches high. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz., \$10.00 per 100.

(N.) **ANTENNARIA Margaritacea** (Pearly Everlasting). * A plant of our dry fields and open woods, grow-



Actaea alba, in flower



Actaea alba, in fruit

ing about a foot high, with white wooly leaves; flowers in broad heads, pearly white. Can be kept a long time if cut before maturing and dried; quite fragrant. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

ANTHEMIS tinctoria (Golden Marquerite). ◊ Quite a showy border plant, with a profusion of rather large, daisy-like yellow flowers and finely cut leaves; easily grown. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

A. Kelwayi, large, light lemon colored flowers and dark yellow center. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine). ◊ Quite showy plants, with many varieties of color; some have been grown for years and are well known in old gardens. They may be used to splendid advantage in the border or rock garden.



Anemone nemorosa

Aquilegia alpina. ♦ From Switzerland. Flowers blue, large and quite showy. May and June. One foot. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

A. alpina alba. ♦ Pure waxy white. A good strong grower. Selected plants, 15 cts., \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

(N.) **A. Canadensis.** ♦ One of our prettiest wild flowers; 8 to 20 inches high, with yellow and red flowers an inch long. Very desirable for rockeries. Many desire this for the national flower. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100. Pot grown, \$2.00 per doz., \$10.00 per 100.

A. chrysanthia (Golden-spurred Columbine). ♦ Flowers large, golden yellow, with long spurs. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

A. Skinneri. ♦ Eighteen inches high, with orange-red flowers. 20 cts. each.

A. vulgaris. ♦ From Europe. Flowers violet. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

ARABIS albida (White Rock Cress). ♦ A low plant no more than 3 or 4 inches high, yet forming nice clumps, with quantities of small, white flowers in early spring; will adapt itself to almost any situation not too wet; quite hardy. 15 cts., \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

A. albida double. Same as above only the flowers are double. 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz., \$8.00 per 100.

A. mollis. Similar to preceding in masses of pure white flowers. The little rosette of small shining oblong leaves is a great improvement on the old sort. It forms good clumps and the soil is carpeted with the small shining leaves. 15 cts., \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

(N.) **ARENARIA Groenlandica.** A little low alpine with large white flowers; leaves, small and moss-like; it delights in a moist, shady place. 10 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

(N.) **ARISÆMA triphyllum** (Indian, or Wild Turnip). ■ A peculiar-shaped flower; greenish or often variegated; found in low, moist, rich woodlands, 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

Armeria Lauchiana
(see page 23)

Arenaria Groenlandica is a native plant new to cultivation.

ARMERIA Lauchiana (Sea Pink). ◊ Low plant, with numerous narrow, grass-like leaves clustered at the base. Makes a good border plant, and is quite easy of culture; flower-stalks about 1 foot; flowers purple, in little clusters at the top. Clumps, 20 cts., \$1.75 per doz., \$8.00 per 100.

(N.) **A SARUM Canadense** (Wild Ginger, or Canada Snakeroot). ☐ A low perennial with kidney-shaped leaves, 3 to 5 inches wide, and a single purplish flower close to the ground. Plant in the shady corner, with your ferns. The roots, dried, are aromatic and pleasant to the taste. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

A. Virginicum (Virginia Snakeroot). ☐ Smaller than the above, with shining, round leaves, green to bronze color, mottled with white; rich, shady hillsides. North Carolina. Quite hardy in New England. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

(N.) **ASCLEPIAS incarnata** (Swamp Milkweed). ♦ ◊ Two to 3 feet high, with showy, rose-purple flowers. Grows in wet places and along the banks of streams and ponds. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

(N.) **A. tuberosa** (Butterfly Weed, or Pleurisy Root). ◊ One of the most beautiful and easily grown of wild flowers. It grows from 1 to 2 feet high, and has numerous umbels of bright orange flowers. Plant in open sun, in well-drained soil. Hardy. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

ASTER. The wild Asters are among our prettiest native flowers. They come late in the season, when most other plants are past their bloom, and last until killed by frost. They are easily grown, and deserve more attention from lovers of wild flowers. Those named are among the most showy of the genus.

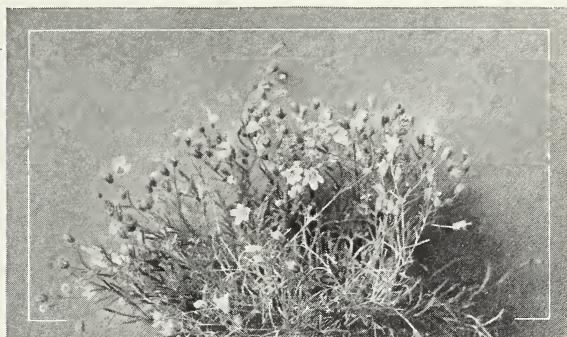
A. alpina. ◊ About 6 inches high, forming little clumps. Flowers large, violet; quite pretty; open border. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

A. alpina alba. Same as above with white flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

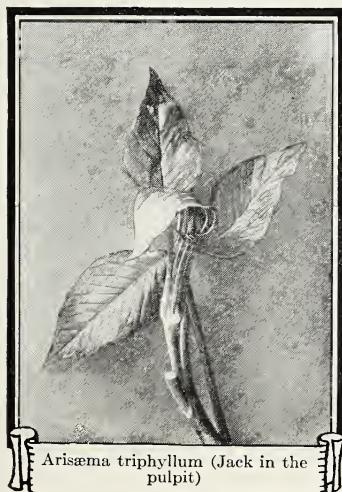
A. hybrida (snowflake). Similar to the Aster alpina alba with large yellow centers. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

(N.) **A. cordifolia.** ★ One to 2 feet, with pale blue flowers in autumn. A common Aster of our New England wood, quite showy and easily grown. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$7.00 per 100.

(N.) **A. corymbosus.** ★ One to 2 feet, with white flowers; a prominent Aster of our dry New England woods in late autumn. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$7.00 per 100.



Arenaria Groenlandica



Arisema triphyllum (Jack in the pulpit)



Eupatorium purpureum (see page 32)

E.G.

(N.) *Aster ericoides*. ✽ ◆ ★ Extra fine in cultivation. These graceful, wand-like, spreading branches are literally covered with fine green or purple leaves, and dotted here and there with large, white flowers. Plant in dry, sandy soil. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

(N.) *A. laevis*. ✽ ◆ ★ A beautiful species, with sky-blue flowers. Grows in dry woodland. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$7.00 per 100.

(N.) *A. multiflorus*. ◆ One to 2 feet high; branches covered with small, white flowers. Fine for dry, open places. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

(N.) *A. Novæ-Angliæ*. ◆ Stout, 3 to 8 feet high. Flowers violet and purple. Moist ground. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

(N.) *A. Novi-Belgii*. ♀ Two to 3 feet high, with large, pale blue flowers. A wet, open bank is best suited for its growth. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

(N.) *A. patens*. ★ ◆ A foot high, with rough, clasping leaves and large, showy, deep purple flowers in autumn, found on dry banks, both in open sun and shade. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

(N.) *A. undulatus*. ★ One of the most showy of our wild Asters, growing about 2 feet high, with bright blue flowers; delights in dry, shady place; flowers in late autumn. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

Asters in varieties for shady places, \$5.00 per 100. Asters in varieties for open sunny places, \$5.00 per 100.

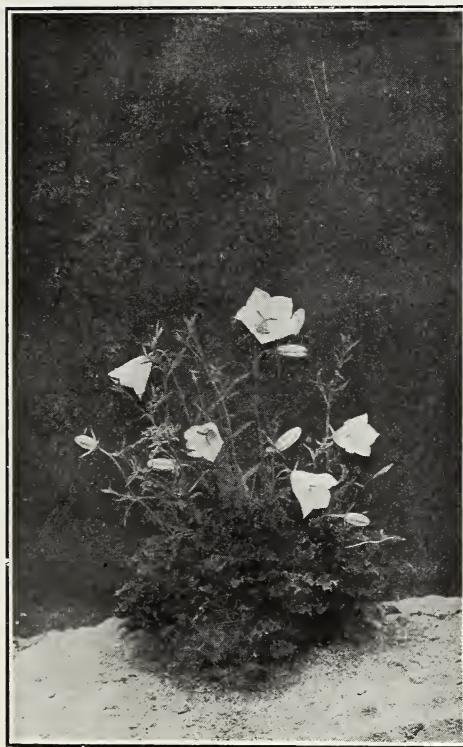
ASTILBE Japonica (False Goat's Beard). ♦ Sometimes called *Spiraea Japonica*. One to 2 feet. From Japan. Quite hardy here, forming large clumps. Flowers small, but in white masses in June. At home in the open borders. Strong clumps, 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

(N.) **BAPTISIA tinctoria** (Wild Indigo). ♦ One to 2 feet. A native plant found in dry soils, sun or shade, especially near the sea. Flowers yellow. Forms good clumps in the open border. 20 cts. each.

BOLTONIA asteroides. ♦ A tall plant, 4 to 6 feet high, with large, showy white flowers in autumn, resembling asters, and largely used in massing; easily grown in a sunny place. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.



Campanula rotundifolia



Campanula carpatica alba (see page 26)

Cactus, Hardy Sorts

These hardy cactus are desirable for very dry open places. A rocky slope with full exposure to the sun is an ideal situation. They delight in a good open soil.

(N.) **ECHINOCACTUS Simpsoni** (Pincushion Cactus). Roundish in form with brownish spines. Flowers rose colored. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

(N.) **E. Simpsoni** (Perpetual Snow). Snow Cactus a rare species with pure glistening white spines, with delicate rose flowers. 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

(N.) **ECHINOCEREUS viridiflorus** (Rainbow Cactus). Roundish in outline, a good bloomer, greenish in color. Spines quite regular and brilliant in color. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

(N.) **OPUNTIA arenaria** (Sand Cactus). Distinct, with small oval joints 1½ inches long, forming matted clumps with numerous long brownish or reddish spines, flowers yellow. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

I have *Aquilegia Canadensis* in pot-grown stock.

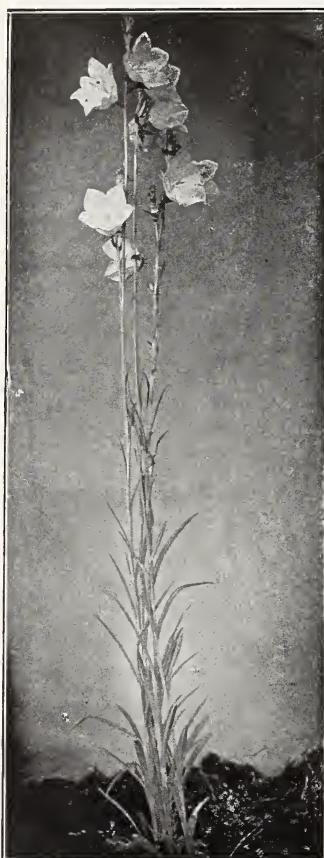
(N.) **Opuntia masacantha** (Prickly Pear). Producing large mats of green oblong joints not very spiny. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

(N.) **O. polyacantha**. Stout gray spines, flowers deep yellow. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

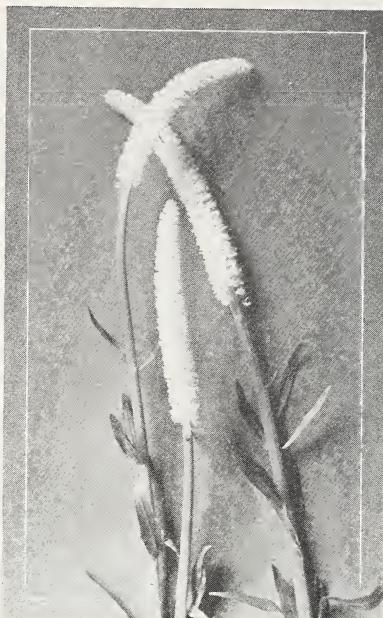
(N.) **O. vulgaris** (Prickly Pear). Quite hardy, flowers dull yellow. 25 cts. each.

(N.) **MAMILLARIA Missouriensis** (Star Cactus). A small species with elongated tubercles, each tipped with a star of gray spines, flowers yellow. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

(N.) **CALLIRRHOE involucrata** (Crimson Callirhoe). ◊ A very beautiful prostrate, spreading perennial from Texas, with large, showy, crimson flowers all summer. Fine for open borders, or for planting in dry, barren soil. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.



Campanula persicifolia alba
(see page 26)



Chamaelirium Carolinianum

C A M P A -

N U L A . ◊

Plant with showy flowers, mostly in blue; easy to grow, and in bloom a long time. For full description, see Bailey's "Cyclopedia of American Horticulture," pages 226 to 233.

C. Carpatica. ◊ Low'plants, forming nice clumps, with large, blue flowers in summer. Sunny border. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

C. Carpatica alba. ◊ Like Carpatica, only the flowers are pure white. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

C. Medium (Canterbury Bells). ◊ One to 2 feet. Flowers large, open, bell-shaped, in a variety of colors. Biennial. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

C. persicifolia. ◊ A strong, vigorous Campanula. Grows 2 to 3 feet high with large, open, bell-shaped, blue flowers; very showy and one of the first to bloom; early June. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

C. persicifolia alba. ◊ Similar to the above, only the flowers are waxy white. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100, seeds, 5 cts.

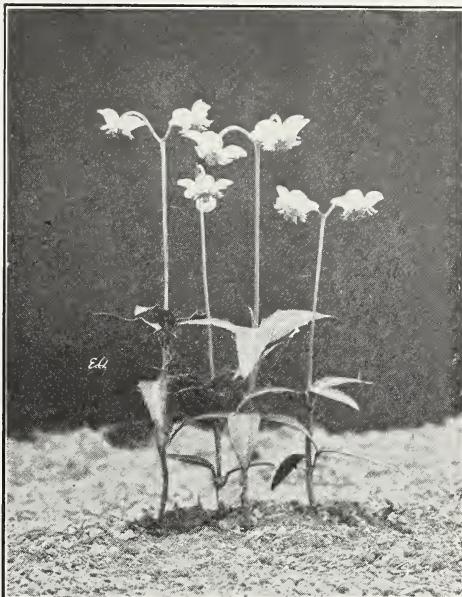
(N.) **C. rotundifolia** (Harebell or Blue Bells of Scotland). ♀ This pretty little native will adapt itself to almost any situation. We see it in crevices of rocks many feet above our reach or along the path at the base of the mountains. Give it good drainage in open sun or partial shade. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Campanula Van Houttei. ♦ Plants 18 to 24 inches high, with large leaves and quite large, open bell-shaped blue flowers. It needs open sun for its best development. 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz., \$8.00 per 100.

(N.) **CASSIA Marylandica** (American Senna). ♦ A thrifty plant, 2 to 5 feet high, forming large and showy clumps. Flowers yellow, with a dark center. Fine for moist, open places. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

CATNIP (*Nepeta Cataria*). ♦ An aromatic herb, found near dwellings. Cats are fond of it. 10 cts.

(N.) **CAULOPHYLLUM thalictroides** (Blue Cohosh). ♠ A thrifty plant of our New England hillsides. Flowers greenish, followed by the large blue berries. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.



Chimaphila Maculata (see page 27)



Coreopsis lanceolata (see page 28)

CENTAUREA montana (Mountain Bluet). ♦ A useful border plant, sometimes called Hardy Cornflower, with showy white, cottony leaves and large, bright blue flowers in early summer; valuable for cutting. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

CERASTIUM Biebersteinii. ♦ 4 to 6 inches high; leaves silvery white; masses of pure white flowers in early summer; used for edging and mixed borders. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

(N.) **CHAMÆLIRIUM Carolinianum** (Devil's Bit.) Thrives in rich moist location in the shade. It has a whorl of leaves which are prostrate. The flowers are a fine white borne on a long slender spike. Grows 2 to 3 feet high. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

(N.) **CHELONE glabra** (Snake Head). ♦ One to 2 feet; flowers white to rose-color, in late autumn; grows in wet places. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

(N.) **CHIMAPHILA Maculata** ♠ Low with spotted leaves and rather showy white

Chimaphila Maculata, continued.

or pink nodding flowers. Found usually under evergreen trees. Plant it with the Partridge Berry. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

(N.) **C. umbellata**. (Prince's Pine). An evergreen 6 to 10 inches high with bright shiny leaves, flowers flesh color in June. It forms broad patches along dry shady banks, making an ideal ground cover for shrubs. 25 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

CHRYOPSIS (Golden Aster). Eight or 10 inches high, with smooth, dark green, narrow leaves, and large bright yellow flowers in summer. Delights in a dry soil, in open sun. Clumps, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.



Cimicifuga racemosa

as old. Leave it in the spring to serve as mulch. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society awarded it a "First-class Certificate of Merit," May 22, 1897. 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz., \$8.00 per 100.

(N.) **COPTIS trifolia** (Gold-thread). ☒ A little, low evergreen, with bright, shiny leaves and white flowers. Plant in a moist shady place. Pot grown 10 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz., \$8.00 per 100.

COREOPSIS lanceolata. ☘ Grows 1 to 2 feet high; large, showy yellow flowers. Rich, damp soil in the open border. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

My *Campanula rotundifolia* is pot-grown.

Coreopsis grandiflora. ◊ A showy border plant about 2 feet high with large handsome orange yellow flowers, blooms through the season. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$7.00 per 100.

(N.) **CORNUS Canadensis** (Dwarf Cornel). ✽ Plant 6 inches high, with four broad leaves at the top. Flowers greenish, surrounded by a showy white involucre, followed by bright red berries. Desirable for a shady corner. Fine for massing. Clumps, 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz., \$8.00 per 100.

(N.) **DALIBARDIA repens.** ✽ A little low plant with roundish leaves, and small white flowers, delights in a cool, moist shady spot, blooms through the summer from June until August. 20 cts. each. \$2.00 per doz.



Delphinium formosum



Cornus Canadensis

(N.) **DENTARIA diphylla** (Toothwort, or Pepper-Root). ✽ Six to 15 inches high, with a single corymb of pretty white flowers. May. Rich, shady places. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

DELPHINIUM (Larkspur). The Larkspurs, when well grown, are among the choicest of our garden plants. They require a light and well-drained soil, and respond to good cultivation. The tall varieties can be grown 6 to 8 feet, and make fine back-grounds for the lower growing sorts.

D. formosum. A well known plant of the garden; flowers large and showy; deep blue to almost white. Clumps, 20 cts., \$2.00 per doz., \$8.00 per 100.

D. grandiflorum. ◊ Low-growing, with finely cut leaves, the large and graceful flowers in almost endless variety of blue, from almost pure white to finest tints of dark blue, all summer. Should be planted in a sunny spot, where it can have good drainage. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz.

D. grandiflorum album. ◊ Pure white. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

DIANTHUS (Pink). The garden sorts of easy culture in rich, well-drained soil. In the open border they are, for the most part, low-growing; some are very fragrant. The family contains nearly all the desirable colors.



(N.) **DICENTRA cucullaria** (Dutchman's Breeches). ◊ A very early spring flower, with delicate divided leaves. Grows about 8 inches high. Greenish white flowers, tinged with rose. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

(N.) **D. CANADENSIS** (Squirrel Corn). Similar to above in flower and leaf, and mode of growth. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

D. eximia. ◊ ✽ A beautiful, hardy perennial, forming fine clumps of beautiful, finely cut leaves and graceful, dark purple flowers all summer. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

DIGITALIS Gloxinoides (Foxglove). ◊ In mixed colors. Two feet, with large, showy flowers. June or July. A good border plant in front of shrubbery. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

(N.) **DIPLOPAPPUS linariifolius** (Double-bristled Aster). ✽ Eight to 12 inches, forming fine clumps, with short, linear leaves and large, showy violet flowers in late autumn, resembling an aster. Plant in dry, open places or woods. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100, seeds, 5 cts.

(N.) **DODECATHEON Meadia** (Shooting Star). ✽ A very pretty, smooth perennial, with rose-colored or sometimes white flowers in May or June. This is sometimes called American Cyclamen. It thrives in rich, moist woods, or in the open border. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

(N.) **EPIGAEA repens** (Trailing Arbutus). ✽ ✽ A pretty little trailing evergreen, with very fragrant, white or

Dianthus barbatus (Sweet William). ◊ These are among the brightest of our hardy plants, growing about a foot high, with long, green leaves and bearing on top the large heads of bright flowers in great variety of color. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

D. deltoides (Maiden Pink). ◊ A dwarf, creeping sort, with small, deep red flowers and crimson center, used for borders and covering the soil with tufts of green. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

D. plumarius (Grass or Garden Pink). ◊ A very hardy single and double Pink that flowers in many colors. Plant in light soil. Very effective. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

D. plumarius, Cyclops. ◊ Beautiful, large, single flowers, very fragrant, often 2 inches in diameter. The edges of the flowers are cut or ragged, with darker center. Color from pure white to pink, red and purple. Plant in a sunny spot. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.



Epigaea repens

Epigæa repens, continued.

rose-colored flowers in early spring. To succeed with this beautiful little plant, select a shady spot where there is perfect drainage (a dry, sandy soil is preferable), cover the plants with about an inch of leaves or enough to keep the soil cool and moist and let them remain for a whole season, as it takes that time to get the Arbutus well established and rooted. We grow it in a frame for a season, but the leaves answer the same purpose. Small pot grown plants, 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

(N.) **EPILOBIUM angustifolium** (Great Willow Herb). ♦ Grows 3 to 5 feet, bearing pink-purple flowers in upper part of stalk; quite showy. 15 cts.

ERYSIMUM pulchellum. ♦ A fine little rock plant, with yellow flowers in spring. Forms little clumps. 15



Dianthus plumarius (see page 30)



Erythronium Americanum (Adder's tongue)

cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

(N.) **ERYTHRONIUM Americanum** (Dog's-tooth Violet). ■ This plant is often called Adder's Tongue. It grows about 10 inches high, bearing in early spring bright yellow lily-like flowers about an inch broad. Plant 6 inches below the surface. A beautiful plant. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

(N.) **E. grandiflorum**. From the western coast. Flowers yellow. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

(N.) **ERTHRONIUM albidum** (White Dog's-tooth Violet). ■ Flowers bluish white. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$7.00 per 100.

(N.) **EUPATORIUM ageratoides** (White Snakeroot). ♦ Two to 3 feet high, with a profusion of small, white flowers, in heads in late summer. Very desirable for cutting. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

(N.) **E. perfoliatum** (Thoroughwort). ♦ Two to 3 feet; opposite leaves and flat heads of

*Gentiana Andrewsii*

variety, with large, purplish lilac flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.00 per 100.

(N.) **GALAX aphylla**. ■ A pretty little evergreen, with shining red or green leaves. From mountains of North Carolina. Stalks a foot high, bearing many small, white flowers. Clumps, 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz., \$10.00 per 100.

GAILLARDIA grandiflora. ◇ Large, yellow and red flowers on stems a foot high, shaped like an ox-eye daisy; showy. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

(N.) **GAULTHERIA procumbens** (Aromatic Wintergreen). ★ A low evergreen, with bright green leaves. Flowers white followed by the bright red berries, which remain until the next season. Give the bed a covering of leaves. It takes a whole season to establish this plant; should be treated the same as Epigaea, which see. Clumps, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

(N.) **GENTIANA Andrewsii** (Closed Gentian). ■ A pretty and strong-growing northern species, with clusters of blue flowers an inch or more in length. Plant in rich, moist soil. At home along the banks of a brook in shady places. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

(N.) **GERANIUM Robertianum** (Herb Robert). ■ This little biennial is pretty for rockeries. It begins blooming in June and continues until October. Leaves strong-scented; flowers small, red-purple. Moist soil. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz.

Eupatorium perfoliatum, continued.
white flowers; moist places. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$7.00 per 100.

(N.) **E. purpureum** (Trumpet Weed; Joe Pye Weed). ♦ Four to 10 feet high, with smooth, purple stalks; leaves in whorls; large, showy, purple heads of flowers, borne on top. Found in wet meadows and along streams. 15 cts., \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

(N.) **EUPHORBIA corollata** (Flowering Spurge). ■ A hardy, branching perennial, 1 to 2 feet high, with pure white, petal-like bracts around the true flower. Fine for cutting. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

FUNKIA aurea variegata (Variegated-leaved Day Lily). ◇ The leaves of this variety are beautifully variegated with white. Very hardy. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

F. Thomas Hogg. ◇ Foliage banded with clear white. A very choice

ed-leaved Day Lily. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.00 per 100.

*Hepatica triloba (Liver leaf)*

(N.) **GERANIUM maculatum** (Wild Crane's Bill). ◊ The wild Geranium of our woods and fields. Flowers rather large, light purple. From April to August. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

G. sanguineum. ◊ A foot high, with large crimson flowers; does quite well in the open border or even among rocks. 15 cts., \$1.50 per doz.

GYPSOPHILA paniculata (Infant's Breath). ◊ Flowers very small, in open panicles, with stiff, wiry stems. Beautiful, and much used in all flower work where white flowers are needed. 2 feet. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

HELENIUM autumnale (Sneeze-weed). ◊ One to 2 feet high, with quite large, bright yellow flowers in July and August. 15 cts. each, seeds, 5 cts.

H. Riverton Gem. Of strong vigorous growth, 2 to 3 feet high, covered from August to October with brilliant old gold and splashes of darker, shades changing later to a wall-flower red. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

HELIANTHUS giganteus. ◊ Six to 10 feet high with light yellow flowers. Quite showy; should be planted in dry, open places. 25 cts. each.

HEMEROCALLIS apricot (New). Clear bright orange, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

H. flava. ◊ Flowers large, open, bell-shaped, clear yellow. Very fragrant; forms large clumps. 2 feet. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

H. fulva. (Brown Day Lily). ◊ This, although an old garden plant, is a good one, growing about 2 feet high, bearing reddish yellow flowers; forms good clumps on dry or moist banks. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

H. Gold Dust. This one of the very best varieties of Hemerocallis. It is a bright yellow, being a very free bloomer. 30 cts. each, \$3.00 per doz.

(N.) **HEPATICHA acutiloba.** ✕ (Acute-lobed Hepatica.) An early western plant with white, pink or purple flowers in early spring. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

• (N.) **H. triloba** (Round-lobed Hepatica). ✕ One of the earliest of our wildwood flowers. Leaves three-lobed; the flowers are pink and dark purple. Fine for massing in the shady corner or open woods. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

HEUCHERA sanguinea (Coral Bell). ◊ Leaves evergreen, scalloped and marbled. Flowers borne on long stems, small, but of the most brilliant scarlet. From Siberia.



Funkia Thomas Hogg (see page 32)

Hepaticas planted in masses produce wonderful early spring effects.

Heuchera sanguinea, continued.

Perfectly hardy. Give it a rich, moist place in the border. Clumps, 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

(N.) **H. Americana**. ☈ An American species, with beautifully marbled leaves. A good border plant where a nice edging is desired. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz., \$10.00 per 100.

(N.) **HIBISCUS Moscheutos rosea** (Swamp Rose Mallow). ☈ A tall, thrifty plant, desirable for a moist, sunny place. Flowers large, rose-colored and very showy. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.



Iris Sibirica

(N.) **H. Crimson Eye**. ☈ Flowers large, pure white, with deep crimson eye. Very choice and new. Perfectly hardy, either in common garden soil or very wet place. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

(N.) **HOUTSONIA cærulea** (Bluets). ☈ A little low biennial, 2 to 4 inches high, sparingly branched from the base. Flowers small, delicate light blue, sometimes pale lilac or white, with a yellowish eye. Grows in tufts in open, moist, or grassy places. May. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

(N.) **H. purpurea**. ☈ Two to 6 inches high, with waxy white flowers all summer. At home in the rock-garden. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

(N.) **HYDRASTIS Canadensis** (Orange Root). ☈ Four to 10 inches high, sending up in early spring a stem, two-leaved at the top, terminated by greenish white flowers, followed by red berries. Moist shades. Rare 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

(N.) **HYPOXIS erecta** (Star Grass). ☈ A little wood plant, with grass-like leaves and rather large yellow flowers. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz.

IBERIS sempervirens (Candytuft). ☈ From Canada. Quantities of pure white flowers. One of the choicest for cutting. Hardy. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

GERMAN IRIS (*I. Germanica*)

German Iris. This beautiful and varied Iris will thrive in almost any situation, yet it delights in a moist soil. Just above the water in a lake, it sets off other plants to advantage.

Comte de St. Claire. Tall and stately. White with well-defined blue border, one-half an inch wide.

Donna Maria. White, shaded lilac.

German Iris, continued.

Herant. Flowers bright blue.

Reine des Pays. Outer segments pale yellow, with reddish brown center.

President Thiers. Standards mauve, penciled brown at base. Falls purple, base striped brown and white. Tall, vigorous grower.

Germanica, Spectabilis. Deep purple; early.

Victory. Outer petals bronze. Falls deep violet, striped white and bordered yellow at base. Tall and profuse bloomer.

15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

JAPAN IRIS

(*I. Kaempferi*) ◊

We have a fine stock of strong seedling plants, in mixed colors, at 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

(N.) **IRIS cristata** (Crested Iris). ◊ A little low species, no more than 2 or 3 inches high, found wild in the southern states. Flowers light blue, marked with white. Forms nice clumps. Open border. Hardy, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. \$7.00 per 100.



Lilium tenuifolium



Houstonia caerulea (see page 34)

I. pumila (Dwarf Iris). ◊ Deep purple flowers; very hardy. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

I. pumila alba. ◊ A white variety. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

I. pumila sulphurea. ◊ Yellow. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

I. Pseudacorus. ♦ See Bog Plants.

I. Sibirica. ◊ A tall species, with small blue flowers; fine. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

I. Sibirica (Snow Queen). A strong growing iris with large, pure waxy white flowers. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

(N.) **I. verna.** A little low Iris with blue flowers, yellow center. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

(N.) **I. versicolor.** ♦ About 20 inches high with pretty blue and white

Anticipate the coming craze in gardening. Plan a woodland garden.

Iris versicolor, continued.

flowers. Grows in wet places and along brooksides. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

(N.) **JEFFERSONIA diphylla** (Twin Leaf). A low perennial with white flowers, roots fibrous, used in medicine. 25 cts. each.



Lupinus perennis (see page 38)

many times. The soil for the Lily bed should be deep and well worked over with fine, well-decayed manure. The bulbs should be set about 4 inches deep, but not allowed to come in contact with the rich soil. Place either sand or leaf-mold around each bulb; this will help protect the bulbs, and the roots can easily reach the rich soil beneath.

LILIUM auratum (Golden-rayed Lily of Japan) ◇ A large and beautiful species with a white ground-work, little points of crimson all over the inner face and a narrow band of

LIATRIS (Blazing Star). ◇ Very pretty border plants, thriving in light, well-drained soil. They have long, grass-like foliage and showy purple flowers in heads or spikes, some-times 3 feet long.

L. pyconostachya (Kansas Gay-Feather). ◇ A beautiful species from the western prairies. Spike of flowers often 3 feet long. Desirable for the open border. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

(N.) **L. scariosa** (Button Snakeroot). ◇ Two to 4 feet high, with large heads of rose-purple flowers in late summer. Rich soil. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

Lilies

Lilies are among the finest of our garden flowers, and take quite kindly to cultivation. They like a moist, yet well-drained soil; although some kinds will thrive in soils heavy in texture, the greater number do much better in a light soil. Lilies are, as a rule, planted in autumn, and no doubt that is the better time for planting a large number, especially if they be imported bulbs or kept long out of soil. But for strong bulbs, taken direct from the nursery and planted without being allowed to dry, they can be planted in spring with good results—as we have proved

Lilium auratum, continued.
gold painted along the center
of each petal. Very fragrant
and hardy. Nice large bulbs,
25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

(N.) **L. Canadense** (Wild
Meadow Lily). ◇ Grows 2 to 4
feet high, with one to many
yellow or yellowish red flowers.
Moist clay or sandy soil, well
enriched. 15 cts. each, \$1.25
per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

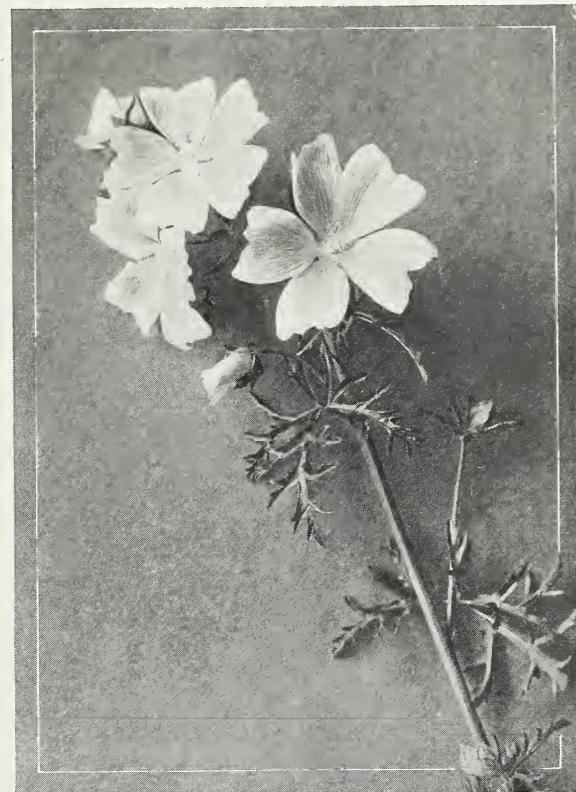
L. candidum (Madonna Lily)
◇ Large, pure white, fragrant
flowers. This Lily should be
planted in early autumn. 15
cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

L. elegans. Flowers red;
three or four on top of stalk.
20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

(N.) **L. Greyi**. A dark red
lily from southern Allegheny
mountains. 25 cts. each.

L. Henryi. ◇ A new and
rare Lily of superior merit. It
is of strong, vigorous growth,
with flowers resembling Speci-
osum in shape, but the color is
a deep orange-yellow, with
green bands. 50 cts.

L. Philadelphicum (Wild
Orange-Red Lily). ◇ One to 2
feet high, with one to two
upright, open, bell-shaped



Malva Moschata (see page 39)



Mertensia Virginica (Virginia
Cowslip)



Mitchella repens (see page 40)

My terms for planting Wild Flower gardens are very reasonable.

Lilium Philadelphicum, continued.

flowers, reddish orange, spotted with purple. Plant in a well-drained soil. Sun or shade. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

L. speciosum album. ◇ A fine Lily, 2 feet high, with white flowers. Extra large bulbs. 30 cts. each, \$3.00 per doz.

L. speciosum rubrum. ◇ Is similar to the above, but the flowers are red. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. (See cut on page 36.)



Enothera speciosa (see page 40)

white. Plant in a moist place. Desirable for border of brook or lake. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

(N.) **LUPINUS perennis** (Wild Lupine). A native, growing in dry soils, with large spikes of blue flowers in spring. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

LYCHNIS. A class of hardy plants, well deserving a place in the garden. Not tall, but quite showy.

Mitchella repens forms a beautiful low evergreen ground cover.

(N.) **L. superbum** (The Superb Orange Lily). ◇ A very fine native Lily, from 4 to 8 feet high, with flowers from five to fifty on a stalk. It is a great feeder and requires lots of fine manure in a soil 2 to 4 feet deep. Large bulbs, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

L. tenuifolium (Siberian Coral Lily). ◇ Plants 12 to 18 inches high; flowers rich scarlet. A beauty. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

L. tigrinum, var. **splendens**. ◇ A large vigorous form of the Tiger Lily. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. (See cut on page 39.)

LINUM Austriacum (Austrian Flax). ◇ Flowers pale blue, blooming very profusely, through the summer. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.,

(N.) **LOBELIA cardinalis** (Cardinal-flower). ◇ One of the showiest of our wild flowers; 2 to 4 feet high, with large, deep red blossoms along the upper part of the stalk; will thrive in any garden soil or along the border of a lily pond or brook in water 2 or 3 inches deep. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$7.00 per 100.

(N.) **L. syphilitica** (Great Blue Lobelia). ◇ Similar in growth to the last, but the flowers are blue, streaked with

Lychnis Chalcedonica. ♀ Flowers scarlet; plant in rich soil. June. Two feet. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

L. Flos-cuculi (Cuckoo-flower). ♀ A slender perennial, 1 to 2 feet high, with rather small red or pink double flowers in clusters; a good bloomer, mostly through the season. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

L. viscaria splendens (Ragged Robin). ♀ A low-growing, pink-flowered plant, quite desirable for edgings. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

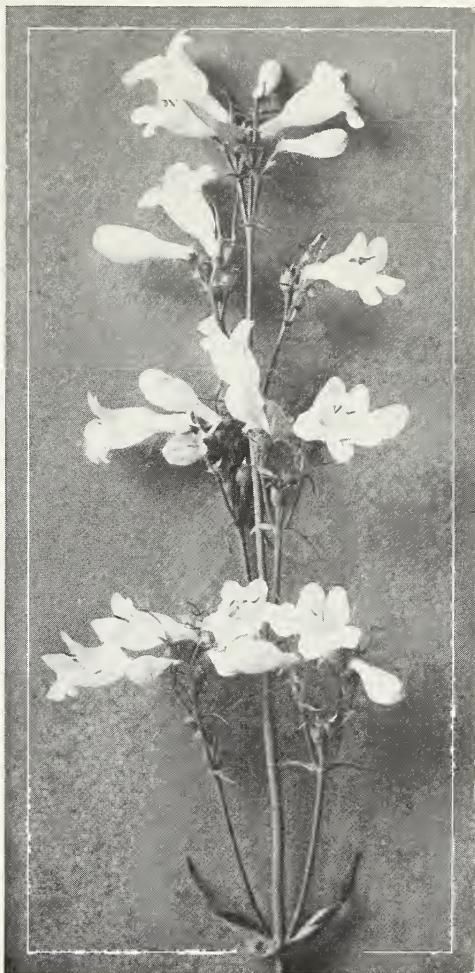
LYSIMACHIA nummularia (Creeping Charlie). Creeping leafy herb, with large yellow flowers; quite hardy and desirable for covering shady banks and used for rustic vases and baskets. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

LYTHRUM roseum superbum. ♀ Rose-purple flowers; grows along margins of streams. Quite showy. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

MALVA Moschata (Musk Mallow). ♀ A charming plant, with many large, rose-



Lilium Philadelphicum (see page 37)



Pentstemon digitalis (see page 41)

colored flowers borne on a spreading bush, 2 feet high; quite hardy and easily grown in a sunny place. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

(N.) **MERTENSIA Virginica** (Virginia Cowslip). ✕ This plant grows from 1 to 2 feet high, bearing a panicle of beautiful purple or sometimes white flowers in early spring; plant in a moist, shady place. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

MENTHA piperita (Peppermint). ♀ An aromatic plant found in moist places and springy banks; it is grown in considerable quantity for the oil, which is sold in the market as "Peppermint." Grows in any



Polygala paucifolia (see page 43)

(N.) **MONARDA didyma** (Bee-Balm). A tall perennial 2 to 3 ft. high with bright red showy flowers, a good border plant, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

MYOSOTIS palustris (Forget-me-not). ♀ ♀ Lovely light blue flowers, with yellow center. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

NEPETA Glechoma (Ground Ivy or Gill). A little low plant with light blue flowers in early spring creeping extensively, desirable for covering moist banks. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

ŒNOTHERA (Evening Primrose).

Œ. fruticosa major. ♀ A dwarf form about a foot high with large yellow flowers; a great bloomer. Plant in a sunny place. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

(N.) **Œ. speciosa.** ♀ Grows 1 foot high. Flowers large, white and beautiful. Dry soil. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

(N.) **Œ. missouriensis.** ♀ A low plant, with very large yellow flowers. Quite showy and interesting; blooms profusely and is always admired. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Œ. rosea. ♀ A good-sized bush, well covered in summer with small, rose-colored flowers 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz.

Œ. youngii. A strong vigorous plant 2 to 3 feet high, well branched and bearing a profusion of large, bright yellow flowers. At this time, June 24th, 88 blossoms were counted on a single plant; open border. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

(N.) **OXALIS acetosella** (Wood Sorrel). ■ A beautiful Oxalis found growing in moss in shady,

Mentha piperita, continued.

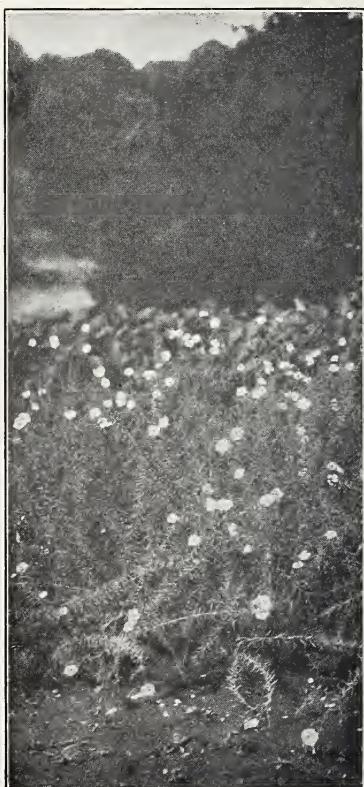
moist garden soil. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$4.00 per 100.

M. viridis (Spearmint). ♀ A native of Europe. This is often met with in old gardens and can be grown in almost any soil. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$4.00 per 100.

(N.) **MIMULUS ringens** (Monkey-flower). ♀ About a foot high; grows in wet places and bears violet-purple flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

(N.) **MITCHELLA repens** (Partridge Berry). ■ A little trailing evergreen. It forms fine mats under evergreens, and when once established, is sure to please. It does exceedingly well in winter, grown in a bell-glass. Clumps, 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz., \$10.00 per 100.

(N.) **MITELLA diphylla** (Bishop's Cap). ■ Grows 1 to 2 feet high, producing in early spring racemes 6 to 8 inches long of delicate white flowers. Pretty for rockeries. Pot grown 10 cts. each. \$1.00 per doz., \$10.00 per 100.



Linum Austriacum (see page 38)

Phlox amœna is a wonderful plant for early display of flowers.

Oxalis acetosella, continued.

moist places. Flowers large, white, with purple veins. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

(N.) **O. violacea** (Violet Wood Oxalis). ♦ Two to 6 inches high, from a scaly bulb. Flowers pink; fine dark foliage. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

PAPAVER nudicaule (Iceland Poppy). ♦ A choice, hardy garden plant, with leaves lobed, forming little tufts at the ground; the showy flowers are borne on thread-like naked stems about a foot high. It delights in a sunny spot in the border or rock-garden. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

P. orientale (Oriental Poppy). ♦ Hardy border plants, with large, showy scarlet flowers with a dark center. The flowers are often 6 inches across. Plant in a well-drained soil in open sun. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

PARDANTHUS Chinensis (Blackberry Lily). ♦ A hardy perennial, well known in old gardens; a foot high or more, bearing rather large, orange, spotted red flowers, followed by the showy black seeds, resembling blackberries. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

(N.) **PARNASSIA Caroliniana** (Grass of Parnassus). ♦ ♦ Six to 15 inches high. Flowers white, marked with greenish veins; showy. Pot grown 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

(N.) **PENTSTEMON barbatus Torreyi**. ♦ A showy perennial, with scarlet flowers; choice. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

P. digitalis. ♦ Tall perennial, 2 feet or more high, with rather showy white or tinted flowers in profusion. It is at home in a well-drained soil in some sunny spot. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.



Pyrethrum hybride (see page 44)

Herbaceous Peonies

Large clumps mixed, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Phlox

PHLOX decussata (Hybrid Phlox). Mixed clumps, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

(N.) **PHLOX amoena** (Lovely Phlox). ♦ One of the most charming little dwarf plants imaginable, growing only about 6 inches high, and forming a mat of evergreen foliage which

Remember! I plan and plant wild flower gardens.



Lobelia cardinalis (see page 38)

Phlox amoena, continued.

is entirely covered with compact heads of bright pink flowers from April until June. A lovely spring-blooming plant. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.00 per 100.

(N.) **P. divaricata**. ◊ About 15 inches high. Flowers pale lilac or bluish. Grows in rocky woods. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

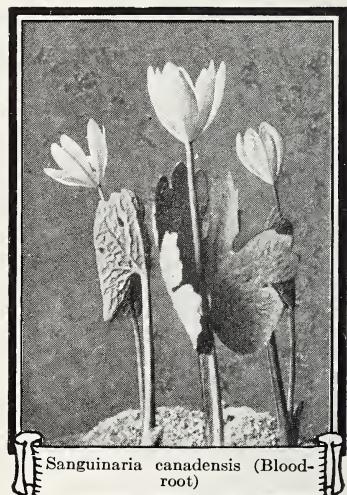
(N.) **P. Maculata** (Wild Sweet William). ◊ One to 3 feet high, white or purple flowers. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz.

(N.) **P. pilosa**. ◊ One foot. A plant of much merit and deserving a prominent place in the open border. Flowers purple; quite showy. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per 100.

(N.) **P. subulata** (Ground, or Moss Pink). ◊ A creeping or tufted species, growing in broad mats on dry, rocky hills or sandbanks. In the summer it does quite well in the border and can be used for edging or among larger plants, where it soon covers the ground. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

P. subulata, var. **alba**. ◊ A variety of the above, with pure white flowers. It is very desirable for covering a rocky or sandy place. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

(N.) **P. reptans**. ◊ A low plant, with large, rose-purple flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.



Sanguinaria canadensis (Blood-root)

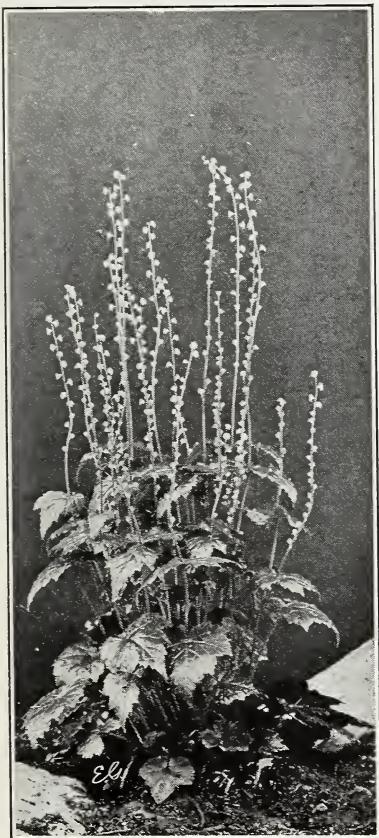
(See page 44)

(N.) **PHYSOSTEGIA** *Virginiana* (False Dragon-Head). One to 2 feet, with rather showy pink flowers in July and Aug. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

PLATYCODON *Mariesi*. ◊ Beautiful variety, with dark green foliage and large, deep violet-blue flowers, 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Summer. Very choice. 1 foot. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

P. Mariesi alba. ◊ With white flowers. 20 cts.

(N.) **PODOPHYLLUM** *peltatum* (May Apple, or Mandrake). * A peculiar herb, with creeping rootstocks and fibrous roots. Grows a foot or more high, with large, round, seven-to-nine lobed leaves, peltate in the middle. Flowers nodding, white, 1 to 2 inches broad. May. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$7.00 per 100.



Mitella diphylla (see page 40)



Saxifraga Virginensis (see page 44)

(N.) **POLYGALA paucifolia** (Fringed Polygale). * A low-growing and interesting plant. May and June. Leaves of a delicate purple tint, and large, handsome, rose-purple flowers, beautifully fringed. Clumps, 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

P. Senega (Seneca Snakeroot). A medicinal plant having greenish white flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

(N.) **POLYGONATUM biflorum** (Solomon's Seal). * A foot high; often seen in rich, shady places, and bearing in June several or many rather small, greenish flowers along the upper half of the stalk, followed by the black or blue berries which are quite conspicuous in autumn. Plant in moist shade; perfectly at home in the rock-garden. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

(N.) **P. giganteum.** * Larger and stronger than the above. Often 4 feet high. Give it a strong, rich soil. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

PRIMULA auricula (Auricula). ◊ Foliage smooth, flowers quite large, in many variations of color, red, purple, yellow, sometimes with white or yellow eyes, and often a band of gold or darker shade on the edge. Some protection should be given it in winter. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.



Sedum acre (see page 45)

ers daisy-like in mode of growth; very deep pink to almost white. We offer it mixed in double and single forms. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

P. uliginosum (Great Ox-eye, or Giant Daisy). ◊ Two to 5 feet. Russia. One of the choicest. Forms a stout, upright bush, with light green foliage. In autumn it bears a profusion of the choicest, pure white flowers, with bright yellow centers. Two to 3 inches across. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

(N.) **PYROLA elliptica**. (Shin-leaf). A little low evergreen plant 3 to 4 inches high forming extended mats or ground covers, in rich shady places, flowers white and quite attractive. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

(N.) **P. rotundifolia**. This form has large roundish evergreen leaves, found in moist rich shady places. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

SABBATIA chloroides. See Bog Plants.

(N.) **SANGUINARIA Canadensis** (Bloodroot). ☒ A low perennial, about 6 inches high, with pure white flowers an inch in diameter, in early spring. The large, leathery leaves appear later. Plant in rich, shady places or rock-garden. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

(N.) **SAXIFRAGA aizoon**. Rare. Found on moist or wet rocks. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

S. cordifolia. ◊ From Siberia. Flowers rose-colored, in early spring; leaves rather large, quite near the ground; plant in a moist place in open sun. 20 cts. each.

(N.) **S. Virginiensis**. ☐ A low perennial, 4 to 9 inches high, with a cluster of pretty white flowers appearing in early spring. For rockeries. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

SEDUM (Stonecrop)

A class of plants particularly adapted for carpeting very dry, sandy or

Primula Polyantha. ◊ This is the common form of the hardy garden primrose, bearing its many flowered umbells on stems well above the clusters of leaves. Mixed sorts, mostly in garnet and yellow, good clumps. 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

P. vulgaris (English Primrose). ◊ Flowers pale yellow in early spring borne on single stems. A charming, hardy plant found wild in Britain. 25 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

PYRETHRUM corymbosum. ◊ A beautiful, hardy perennial, 1 to 3 feet high, with an abundance of large, white, daisylike flowers, with yellow centers, in summer. Moist, sunny places. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

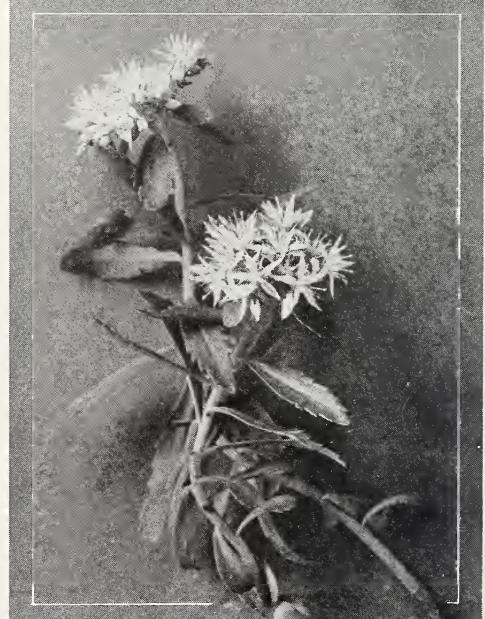
P. hybridum. ◊ Popular flowers, deserving a place in every garden. The plants form broad clumps, with handsome, fern-like foliage. Flow-

ers daisy-like in mode of growth; very deep pink to almost white. We offer it mixed in double and single forms. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

P. uliginosum (Great Ox-eye, or Giant Daisy). ◊ Two to 5 feet. Russia. One of the choicest. Forms a stout, upright bush, with light green foliage. In autumn it bears a profusion of the choicest, pure white flowers, with bright yellow centers. Two to 3 inches across. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

(N.) **PYROLA elliptica**. (Shin-leaf). A little low evergreen plant 3 to 4 inches high forming extended mats or ground covers, in rich shady places, flowers white and quite attractive. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

(N.) **P. rotundifolia**. This form has large roundish evergreen leaves, found in moist rich shady places. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.



Sedum Maximowiczii (see page 46)

Sedum, continued.

rocky places in open sun. The taller varieties are quite useful in the border, being quite showy.

LOW VARIETIES

SEDUM acre. ◊ A little, low, tufted perennial spreading on the ground. Flowers yellow; very pretty for rock-work or growing in front of the hardy border. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

S. album. From northern Asia. A low plant, 4 to 6 inches high, with linear leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long; flowers white, with red centers; useful for covering dry rocks and banks in open sun. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

S. Kamtschaticum. ◊ Four to 6 inches high, leaves rather large, running extensively, quickly covering the soil; flowers yellow, in late summer. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$8.00 per 100.

S. reflexum. ◊ Six to 10 inches high, with thick, linear green leaves and yellow flowers. A neat grower for dry, exposed rocks or edging the border. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$5.00 per 100.



Smilacina racemosa (see page 47)



Smilacina bifolia (see page 47)

S. sexangulare. ◊ Similar to *S. acre*, but the leaves and whole plant are smaller. Used for carpeting and covering dry, bare places. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

S. Sieboldii. ◊ A pretty species 6 to 10 inches high; leaves roundish in threes about the stalk, having a rosy tint in autumn; flowers are also rosy colored. It does quite well among rocks, and makes an exceedingly pretty pot plant or in vases where the branches may fall over the edge. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

S. stoloniferum. ◊ (Purple Stonecrop). Leaves rather large, trailing; the pink or white flowers are quite showy; with red anthers in July and August. Dry, open places. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

S. stoloniferum coccineum. ◊ A beautiful crimson-flowered form of the above. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

S. ternatum. ◊ A low plant, with the leaves clustered at the top; flowers white. Rocks or open border. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

TALL VARIETIES

These taller-growing Sedums will thrive in dry soils like the dwarf kinds



Pyrethrum hybrideum (see page 44)

Sedum (Tall Varieties), continued.

and can be used as single specimens on old walls where it can get a foothold, or it does quite well in the open border with other flowers.

S. Japonicum macrophyllum. ◊ A strong grower, about a foot high, with large, flat heads of waxy white flowers and pink centers. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$8.00 per 100.

S. Maximowiczii. ◊ A foot high, with dark green, notched leaves, 2 inches long, the bright yellow flowers in flat heads at the top; forms good clumps. It likes a sunny spot where the soil is dry. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

S. spectabile. ◊ A foot high, or more. It is the most beautiful of all the Sedums; has large, glaucous leaves and forms fine large clumps; the rosy purple flowers are borne in large, flat, open heads, commencing to bloom in August, and remaining in bloom for two months

Shortia galacifolia, a plant with an interesting history, my stock is thoroughly acclimated.

Sedum spectabile, continued.

or more. This plant will stand extreme cold, heat or wet, and will do quite well even in a shaded spot. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz., \$8.00 per 100.

(N.) **S. telephoides**. ◊ A foot high with thick scalloped leaves, highly colored in autumn. Flowers pink in heads. 20 cts. each.

SEMPERVIVUM (House leek). ◊ A class of plants with thick leaves, often tinted with pink or purple. Used for rock-work or edging in dry, open places. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

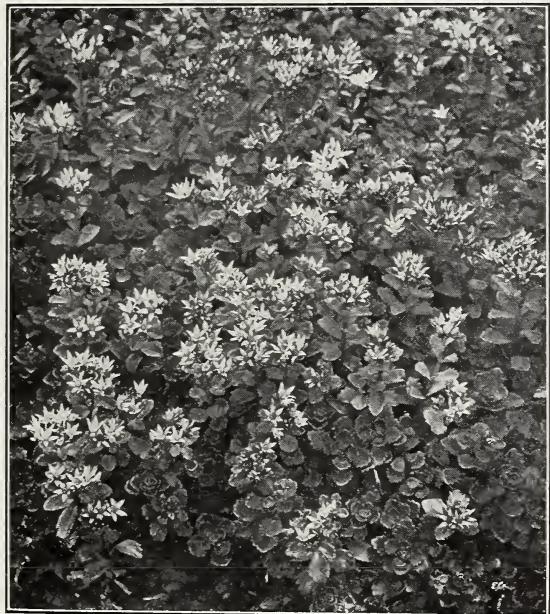
SHASTA DAISY. ◊ A new Daisy, with large, white flowers and yellow center; finely cut foliage. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

(N.) **SMILACINA bifolia** (Mainthernum convallaria). ☒ Three or 4 inches high, with small, white flowers in spring; fragrant. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

(N.) **S. racemosa** (False Solomon's Seal). ☐ One to 2 feet. Flowers white, in terminal racemes. Found throughout New England in moist shades, usually on hillsides. June and July. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.00 per 100.



Spiraea filipendula (see page 48)



Sedum stoloniferum (see page 45)

S. stellata. A foot high with flowers similar to the above but with larger flowers, rare. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

SHORTIA galacifolia. ◊ A rare and beautiful species, but recently introduced from the mountains of North Carolina. The leaves are evergreen, the petals, five in number, are pure white, and scalloped or notched on the edges; flower about an inch across. Plant in a rich, shady place. Flowers in early summer. Hardy. Clumps 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.

SIDELICA malvæflora atropurpurea. ◊ Two to 3 feet high, with large, open, purple flowers along the upper part of the stalk. Quite showy in the open border. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

SILENE alpestris (Alpine Catch-fly). ◊ A pretty little alpine, growing about 6 inches

Silene alpestris, continued.

high with quite large, white flowers; fine for rock-work. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100, seeds, 5 cts.

(N.) **S. Pennsylvanicum** (Wild Pink). ◈ Low, 5 to 8 inches high. Flowers clustered, short-stalked, pink. June. Light, well-drained soil in open sun. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

S. saxifraga. ◈ An alpine, mossy species of low habit and quantities of small, white flowers. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz.

S. Shafta (Autumn Catchfly). ◈ Six to 8 inches high; bush roundish in outline, covered from June to October with showy, rose-purple flowers. Plant in the sunny border. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., seeds, 5 cts.



Tiarella cordifolia (see page 49)

handsome, of a deep peach-color, and produced in abundance in clusters at the ends of the branches. Very handsome and satisfactory to grow. Good clumps, 25 cts. each.

S. filipendula. ◈ A very beautiful plant, with finely cut leaves and large trusses of pure white flowers; 6 to 12 inches high. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

STACHYS lanata (Wood Wound-wort). ◈ A plant 1 to 1½ feet high, with white, showy, woolly leaves and small, purple flowers. Does well in the open border. 20 cts. each.

(N.) **STENANTHIUM robustum** (Mountain Feather Fleece). ◈ A plant often 5 feet high, with masses of pure white flowers in long panicles in August and September, turning to pink and purple. Likes a moist situation. 25 cts. each.

SOLIDAGO (Goldenrod). ◈ This is an attractive genus of plants, with a large number of variable species, some of which are very beautiful. They come into flower a little before the asters and, with them, add much to the bloom in autumn. In mixed sorts, 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

(N.) **SOLIDAGO CÆSIA**. ★ A tall, yet slender Goldenrod, found in dry, shady places, with smooth, lanceolate leaves. Flowers in small clusters along the upper part of the stalk, bright yellow and quite showy in autumn. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

(N.) **S. Canadensis**. ◈ ★ A tall species, in open, sandy places; flowers small, but very numerous, in rather flat heads. One of the very finest and most prominent of all our Goldenrods. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

(N.) **Solidago nemoralis**. ◈ A low plant, in dry, open places, with very bright yellow flowers, August. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

(N.) **S. odora** (Sweet Goldenrod). ◈ ★ This species grows about 2 feet high. Leaves bright green having a sweet, aromatic taste and an odor like anise. Flowers of a darker yellow than in most species. Dry, shady places. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

(N.) **SPIGELIA marilandica** (Pink-root). Found in rich woods southward. Grows about a foot high, bearing tubular flowers, red outside and yellow within. 20 cts. each.

(N.) **SPRÆA lobata** (Queen of the Prairies). ◈ The flowers are quite

Prairies). ◈ The flowers are quite

(N.) **STOKESIA cyanæa** (Stokes' Aster). ♦ Twelve to 18 inches high. Flowers large, blue and quite showy. Blooms from August till late frost. Plant in a well-drained soil. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

(N.) **STREPTOPUS roseus** (Twisted Stalk). ✽ Six to 20 inches high. Flowers small, rose-purple. Grows in cool, damp woods. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

(N.) **STYLOPHORUM diphyllo** (Celandine Poppy). ♦ A hardy perennial, forming good clumps; has dark green leaves, and large showy yellow flowers in summer. Planted in the open border or among shrubs is very attractive. One to 2 feet high. Clumps, 25 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

(N.) **THALICTRUM anemonoides** (Rue Anemone). ✽ This plant grows about 8 inches high, from a cluster of thickened, tuberous roots. One of the earliest of our wood flowers. Often seen with anemones. Flowers white. At home in the rock-garden or a well-drained, shady corner. Plant 4 to 6 inches apart. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

(N.) **T. dioicum**. ✽ One to 2 feet high. Found in shaded, rich hillsides in early spring. Flowers purplish. Plant in a shaded spot where the drainage is good. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

(N.) **T. cornuti** (Tall Meadow Rue). ♦ A stronger plant than Dioicum. Often 4 to 5 feet high. This plant delights in a wet, open place, often along brooks. Flowers white. July to September. It does very well in moist garden soil. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.



Thalictrum anemonoides

(N.) **TIARELLA cordifolia** (False Miterwort). ✽ About 10 inches high, bearing a short raceme of pretty white flowers. Rich, moist shady places. May or June. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

(N.) **THERMOPSIS Caroliniana**. ♦ A tall plant, 2 to 3 feet high, with bright yellow, pea-shaped blossoms along the upper part of the stalk. Rich, sunny places in June. 15 cts., each, \$1.50 per doz.

THYMUS citrioidrus variegatus (variegated thyme). ♦ A low creeping evergreen with small, green leaves striped with yellow, quite fragrant, used for edging or rockwork. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

T. Serpyllum (creeping thyme). This makes a fine ground cover in open moist places on hillsides. It has lavender flowers late in the summer borne on slender spikes. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

(N.) **TRADESCANTIA Virginica** (Spiderwort). ♦ An old garden plant, well known for its long grass-like leaves and blue or violet flowers all summer. Plant in a moist, rich place, either in shade or sun. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

(N.) **TRILLIUM** (Three-leaved Night-shade). A class of low perennials, having a stout and simple stem from their tuber-like root, naked, and bearing at the top three ample leaves in a whorl and a terminal flower. They belong to the lily family, bloom early in spring, and are easily grown. They like a moist, shady situation.

(N.) **T. cernuum.** ☀ Is about a foot high, with nodding white flowers, tinted with purple. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

(N.) **T. erectum.** ☀ Has broader, rhomboid leaves, with a dark purple flower. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

(N.) **Trillium erectum album.** ☀ A variety with white or greenish white flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

(N.) **T. erythrocarpum.** White flowers painted with purple at the base; delights in cold damp leaf-mold. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

(N.) **T. grandiflorum.** ☀ Probably the prettiest of the genus, and most generally cultivated. It grows 8 to 15 inches high, bearing a large, white flower, often 2 to 2½ inches in length and 2 inches wide, turning to lilac-color with age. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$5.00 per 100, \$35.00 per 1000.

(N.) **T. nivale.** ☀ A low kind, with pure white flowers. Four to 6 inches high. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

(N.) **T. recurvatum.** ☀ Leaves green, with white patches, flowers brown-purple. A most beautiful and easily grown Trillium. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

(N.) **T. sessile.** ☀ Four to 12 inches high. Flowers dark-purple. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.00 per 100.

(N.) **T. sessile, var. Californicum.** ☀ From the Pacific coast. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.



Tradescantia Virginica (see page 49)

(N.) **T. stylosum.** A southern species with white or pink flowers, in early spring. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

TUNICA saxifraga. ☃ About a foot high, spreading leaves, numerous; flowers small, but literally covering the plant; rosy white, pink or purple in color. Open border or rock-garden. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

(N.) **UVULARIA grandiflora.** Twelve to 18 inches high the largest of the bellworts, it thrives in a damp, rich shady situation, flowers light yellow. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

(N.) *Uvularia perfoliata*. ✽ Smaller than the last, with leaves more clasping on the stalk. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

(N.) *U. sessifolia*. ✽ Similar to the preceding, only the leaves are sessile instead of clasping. All these Uvularias are easily cultivated and quite pretty. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

VALERIANA officinalis (Common Valerian), or Garden Heliotrope. ◈ Two to 4 feet high. A plant of old gardens, well known for the spicy fragrance of its small, numerous flowers in spring, which are white, pink or lavender colored and very fragrant. It delights in the open border in a rich soil, where it soon forms fine clumps. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

VERONICA gentianoides (Gentian-leaved Speedwell). ◈ One to 2 feet. Leaves clustered at the base, carpeting the soil; pale blue flowers in a short raceme. It does quite well as a border plant or in shady places in rather moist soil. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$7.00 per 100.

V. incana (Hoary Speedwell). ◈ About a foot high with numerous, small,



Uvularia grandiflora (see page 50)



Uvularia perfoliata

bright blue flowers in a raceme; quite showy and forms good clumps in a sunny place. The leaves are woolly, white and attractive. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

V. repens (Creeping Speedwell). A low delicate mosslike creeper, with small light blue flowers forming dense masses, desirable for covering bare spots in damp or moderately dry places. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

(N.) **V. Virginica** (Great Virginian Speedwell). ◈ A plant of strong, stately growth. In a moist, rich soil, which is best suited to its growth, it often attains a height of 6 feet or more. The leaves are borne in whorls along the stalk, flowers in terminal racemes—white or pale blue. The plant, being tall and rather coarse-leaved, should be set back in bed. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

(N.) **VERNONIA Noveboracensis** (Ironweed). ✽ Three to 5 feet. Vigorous-growing perennials, with very showy purple flowers in small heads in autumn. Very effective as single specimens or grown in clumps near water or very moist ground. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

VINCA minor (Common Periwinkle). ☒ * A most beautiful evergreen trailing plant with large blue flowers. Also known by name of Blue Myrtle. This plant is quite hardy and very desirable to plant in dry shade where it will cover barren places. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

V. minor alba. ☒ * A fine variety, with pure white flowers borne in profusion 20 cts each, \$1.75 per doz.



Trillium erythrocarpum (see page 50)

growing on a long stem from the root. Flowers deep or pale violet-blue or purple; single. Like nearly all our native Violets, it grows in damp places, mostly in shade. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz. \$5.00 per 100.

V. cornuta (Horned Pansy). ☚ An old garden plant of much merit, with sweet scented bright lavender flowers in spring; quite hardy in wet or very moist, open places. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

V. cornuta alba. ☚ A pure white variety of good form; a great bloomer from spring through the season. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$6.50 per 100.

V. minor variegata. A variety with blue flowers and variegated leaves; a strong grower and quite hardy. 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

VIOLA. The violets are for the most part, among our first spring flowers. They furnish an abundance of bloom, a variety of colors, and are so easily grown as to be worthy of a place in every wild garden.

V. Californica (California Violet). ☙ A large, single blue-flowered Violet, forming large clumps, very fragrant; needs a little protection in winter. It also makes a fine plant for window culture. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

(N.) **V. Canadensis.** ☒ Is 1 to 2 feet high, with heart-shaped leaves and whitish flowers tinged with purple. A moist, shady situation is desirable for its cultivation. May to August. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$7.00 per 100.

(N.) **V. blanda** (Sweet White Violet). ☙ ☚ Flowers slightly fragrant. Damp, open places in spring. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

(N.) **V. canina**, var. *sylvestris* (Dog Violet). ☒ A pretty, many-flowered Violet, 6 inches high, blue in color, branching and forming little clumps. Moist, shady places. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

(N.) **V. cucullata** (Common Blue Violet). ☒ A strong growing plant, from a thickened or tuberous root; stemless, each leaf and flower-stalk



A bed of 50,000 *Trillium** *grandiflorum*, with Rhododendrons for a background (see page 50)



Group of Trilliums (see page 50)

1. *Trillium cernuum*
2. *Trillium nivale*

3. *Trillium erythrocarpum*
4. *Trillium erectum album*
5. *Trillium recurvatum*

6. *Trillium stylosum*
7. *Trillium grandiflorum*

Viola double Russian. Resembles English Sweet Violet. Double flowers and very fragrant 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

V. odorata. ◊ The common Sweet English Violet. Single, but very fragrant. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

(N.) **V. pubescens.** ✽ Six to 12 inches high. Flowers yellow, veined with purple. This little Violet is found throughout New England, in rather dry soils, in shade, in early summer. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

(N.) **V. rotundifolia.** ✽ Low, 2 to 3 inches high. A yellow Violet, with large, round leaves, flat on the ground, growing on moist, mossy banks near mountain brooks. Early spring. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz.



Viola cucullata (see page 52)



Trillium sessile (see page 50)

See page one for explanations of signs before description of plants.

(N.) *Viola pedata* (Bird's-foot Violet). ◊ Leaves all divided. Large, handsome, pale or deep purple or blue flowers in summer. Delight in a dry, sandy soil in open sun. Spring or early summer. One of the very best of our wild Violets and satisfactory to grow by reason of its great flower-bearing quality. Fine, large clumps. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

(N.) *V. pedata* var. *bicolor*. A variety with the two upper petals very much darker. 15 cts. each.

V. Jonny-jump-ups. ◊ The little Violet found in old gardens, with bright yellow and purple flowers, sometimes called "Johnny-Jump-ups." 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz.

V. septentrionalis. ◊ An albino, growing 6 to 10 inches high in early summer; a strong vigorous grower, with masses of well-developed, dark green leaves. The flowers are white, with purple in the throat, standing up well above the leaves (not unlike the Canada Violet color) and covering the plant with its masses of bloom. It does exceedingly well in the rich, moist border or partially shady nook; not fragrant; forms large clumps. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

(N.) *YUCCA filamentosa* (Adam's Needle). ◊ The dark green leaves, 1 to 2 feet long, are clustered at the base, about an inch wide in the center, running to a sharp point, the edges splitting off into little hairs 1 to 4 inches long. The flowers are large, creamy white, borne along the stalk near the top; 3 to 6 feet high. It is an evergreen and looks well through the winter. Too heavy for the mail. Not prepaid, 35 cts. each.

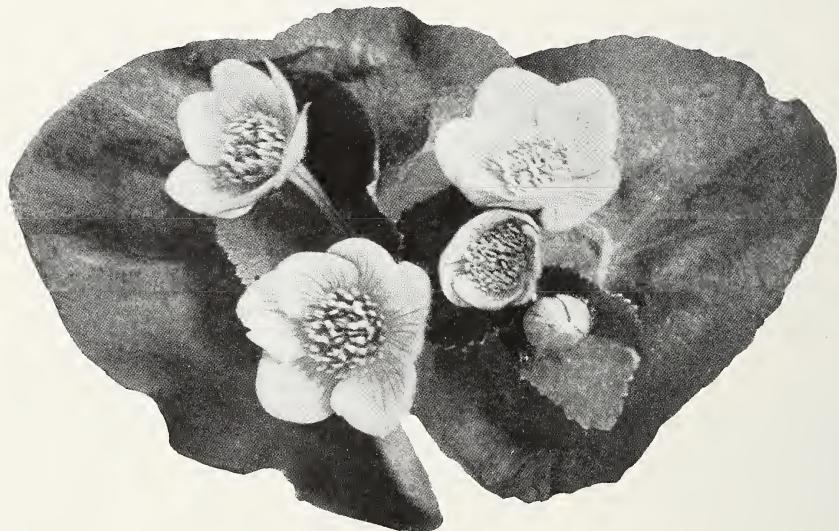


Vernonia Noveboracensis (Ironweed) (see page 51)

Bog Garden

There are some very interesting specimens which belong to the class of bog plants. The true lover of plants needs some of these sorts to make his collection complete. The Venus Fly-trap is in itself a curiosity. This little plant is so constructed as to catch flies when they alight on the modified leaf forms. Cypripediums, when seen growing as in the cut shown are a thing of great beauty. The Droseras and Sarraceniias are plants which are very attractive to the lover of plant curiosities. Any one who has a wet spot can have one of these gardens containing such plants. When planting such plants, it is well to cover the ground with Sphagnum moss—just a thin covering. This will protect the foliage from mud spattering on the leaves during a hard shower. It will also prevent too rapid evaporation of moisture.

Any one can have an artificial Bog Garden. I shall be glad to furnish details concerning the construction of such a garden to those who are interested.



Caltha palustris

(N.) *ACORUS Calamus* (Sweet Flag). Grows in low, wet places. Leaves light green, 1 to 3 feet long. The root-stock has an aromatic flavor well known to people of New England. Desirable for shallow lakes and wet places. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.00 per 100.

(N.) *CALLA palustris* (American Calla). Similar to the cultivated sort, only smaller; easily grown in the bog. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

(N.) *CALTHA palustris* (Marsh Marigold). Six to 15 inches high. Flowers bright yellow in spring. A very showy plant in wet places, both in sun and shade. It can also be planted in brooks, water 2 to 4 inches deep; for massing, plant 1 foot apart. It can also be grown in pots for forcing. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

CALOPOGON. See Orchids.

CYPRIPEDIUM parviflorum. See Orchids.

C. spectabile. See Orchids.

(N.) *DROSERA filiformis* (Thread-leaved Sundew). A little bog plant, with long threadlike leaves, covered with short, red-colored hairs. Flowers rose-purple, along the upper part of the stem. Four to 8 inches high. Wet, sandy soils. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz.

(N.) *Drosera rotundifolia* (Round-leaved Sundew). Found in wet, sandy places near water, in Sphagnum moss, and in a bog. Leaves roundish, covered with red hairs. Flowers white. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz.

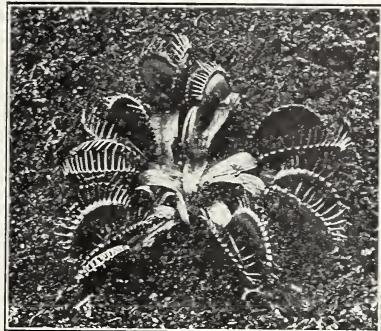
(N.) *D. longifolia*. Similar to the above, only the leaves are narrower. Bog. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz.

(N.) *DIONÆA muscipula* (Venus Fly-Trap). A most wonderful plant. The flowers are small, white and quite pretty, but the wonder is centered in the hairy-edged, roundish leaves, which are so sensitive that they quickly close if touched on the inside. Insects are quite often caught and closely held until they die, when the leaf-trap again opens and is ready for more game. It is easily grown in wet or very damp sand, either in pots or in the open ground, in damp moss or bog. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

(N.) *HABENARIA ciliaris*. See Orchids.

(N.) *HELONIAS bullata* (Stud-flower). A rare perennial, found in wet places southward with a few large, smooth leaves at the base. Flower-stalks 1 to 2 feet, with raceme of beautiful pink or purple flowers. Plant in a wet place or bog. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

(N.) *IRIS Pseudacorus* (Yellow Iris). Quite large, bright yellow flowers on stems 2 feet high. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100, seeds, 5 cts.



Dionaea muscipula



Calla palustris (see page 56)

(N.) *JUNCUS effusus* (Bog Rush). Stem round, dark green, 2 to 4 feet high, bearing near the top a cluster of small, inconspicuous flowers. Quite desirable for wet, marshy places, where it soon establishes itself, forming good clumps. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

(N.) *LOBELIA cardinalis*. See Hardy Perennials.

(N.) *MENYANTHES trifoliata* (Buck Bean). A pretty little bog plant, growing in moss. Has large, pure white flowers, covered on the upper surface with frost-like beards in early spring. Fine for the bog garden. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

(N.) *NESAEA verticillata*. A pretty little water shrub, found along the margins of lakes in shallow water or wet ground, with clusters of small, rose-purple flowers. Leaves are brightly colored in autumn. Forms large clumps. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

P O G O N I A ophioglossoides. See Orchids.

(N.) *SABBATIA chloroides*. A foot high, with very showy rose-purple flow-

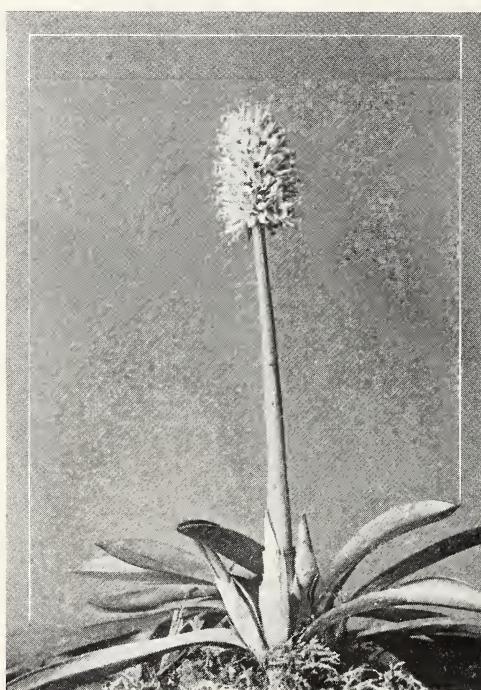
Sabbatia chloroides, continued.

ers 2 inches broad. It delights in a moist, peaty soil, is quite hardy and easy to grow. New plants are formed around the old stalks like the cardinal flower, making it a perennial. Pot grown 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

(N.) **SCIRPUS atrovirens**. (Marsh Sedge). One to 3 feet high. Fine for moist or wet places. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

(N.) **SYMPLOCARPUS foetidus**. This is one of the earliest of the spring flowers. The covering for the yellow flowers is dull purple, showing above ground before the frost is gone. The large green leaves appear later and attain a height of 1 to 3 feet. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

(N.) **TYPHA latifolia** (Cat-tail). A plant found in wet places, growing 2 to 4 feet high. Leaves long, grass-like. Flowers grow in a spike. Good for wet, marshy places or quite moist soil. For massing, plant 2 feet apart. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.



Helonias bullata (see page 57)

(N.) **VACCINIUM macrocarpum** (American Cranberry). The common cranberry of commerce easily grown in the bog or any moist situation. Good clumps 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

(N.) **VERATRUM viride** (American White Hellebore). Thrifty plants, with large, broad, green leaves, nearly a foot long. It grows 2 to 4 feet high, bearing many small, yellow, or greenish flowers at the top. At home in a moist or wet, black peaty soil. 20 cts. each.

Shrubs Desirable for a Wet Place

These can be planted where it is quite wet, or they will grow in any moist garden soil. Most of them are desirable for growing in masses. The following are usually found growing this way: *Andromeda polifolia*, *Cassandra calyculata*, and *Ledum latifolium*.

The beautiful *Sabbatia chloroides* I offer in pot grown stock. Don't fail to try some.



Sarracenia purpurea (see page 58)

Aquatic Plants

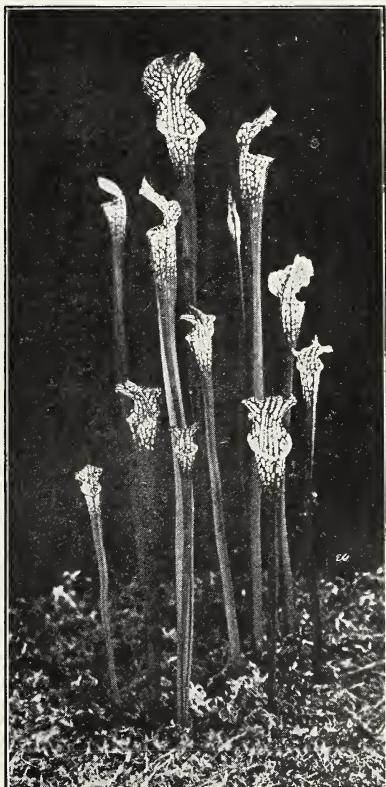
Plants grown in water 2 to 3 feet below the surface; always below the frost-line.

(N.) **BRASENIA peltata** (Water Shield). An aquatic growing in 1 to 6 feet of water. Leaves entire, floating, 1 to 3 inches broad, greenish or purplish. Flowers small, dull purple, appearing on the water's surface. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

(N.) **LIMNANTHEMUM lacunosum** (Floating Heart). A pretty little aquatic, with blotched leaves and white flowers all summer. Plant in water 2 to 5 feet deep. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

(N.) **NASTURTIUM officinale** (Hardy English Water Cress). A well-known hardy perennial aquatic,

- Andromeda polifolia*, 1 ft.
- Azalea viscosa*, 4 to 10 ft.
- Cassandra calyculata*, 1 ft.
- Cephalanthus occidentalis*, 4 ft.
- Gaylussacia resinosa*, 2 ft.
- Ilex verticillata*, 5 ft.
- Kalmia angustifolia*, 1 ft.
- Kalmia glauca*, 2 ft.
- Ledum latifolium*, 1 ft.
- Nemopanthes Canadensis*, 4 ft.
- Pyrus arbutifolius*, 5 ft.
- Rhodora Canadensis*, 2 ft.
- Vaccinium stramineum*, 3 ft.
- Vaccinium corymbosum*, 5 to 10 ft.



Sarracenia Drummondii (see page 58)

The artificial Bog garden is a reality. Do you want one?



Scirpus atrovirens (see page 58)

feet, or below frost. They are very easy to establish. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.



Sarracenia rubra (see page 58) \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

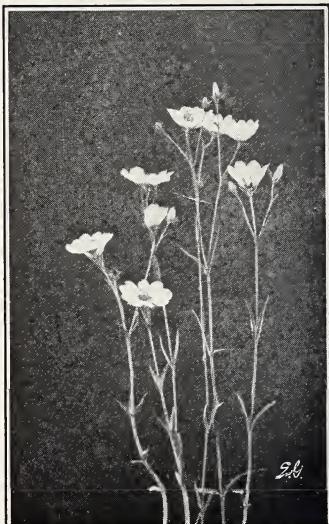
(N.) *PELTANDRA Virginica* (Water Arum). Leaves on long petioles, sometimes like a calla in outline, with greenish flowers, growing a foot or more out of the water. Plant in water, a foot deep in mud. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

(N.) *PONTEDERIA cordata* (Pickerel Weed). Flowers blue; grows in water about a foot deep; quite often in sand, in ponds or slow streams. Flowers small but numerous, raised 8 to 12 inches above the water. Common throughout New England. For massing, plant 18 inches apart. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz., by express,

Nasturtium officinale, continued.
easily grown in any stream. Flowers white. 8 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$4.00 per 100.

(N.) *NUPHAR avena* (Common Yellow Lily). Has large leaves and single yellow flowers through the summer. Found in still water, 2 to 5 feet deep. Easily grown and exceedingly ornamental and satisfactory. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz., by express \$1.50, \$7.50 per 100.

(N.) *NYMPHÆA odorata* (Sweet-scented Water Lily). This plant is too generally known to need description. Its large, fragrant white flowers are well worth the trouble required in growing them. Where no pond or slow-flowing stream is near at hand the plant may be grown in a large tub partly filled with rich mud or clay, the roots planted in this and the tub filled with water. For planting in a lake a stone can be tied to the root and thrown to the place where they are to be grown, or pressed into the mud with a stick. Plant in water 2 to 5



Sabbatia chloroides (see page 57)



Sarracenia flava (see page 58)

**Do not plant aquatics
in shallow ponds or lakes
which freeze solid during
the winter. This order
of plants will not stand
freezing.**



A glimpse of a mountain bog at an elevation of about 5,000 feet, bordered with balsams and spruces

Hardy Orchids

The Orchids of New England, for the most part, are shade-loving plants, and delight in a soil well drained and largely composed of leaf-mold. While the common border plants are not particular as to soil they like the open sun and are exposed to the drying winds; but these little Orchids require altogether a different treatment, both in soil and position. We find them in the wild, usually in a soil composed largely of leaf-mold; the trees and rocks, the unevenness of the ground, low shrubs and ferns, all help to keep the air and soil cool and



Cypripedium acaule (see page 63)

moist, and with but little circulation of the air. We add some bog-moss to the leaf-mold in making the bed for the smaller Orchids, raising the bed several inches to insure good drainage. Here Aplectrum, Goodyeras, Liparis, *Orchis spectabilis*, *Habenaria bracteata*, *H. Hookeri* and *Cypripedium acaule* will thrive. A few of our native Orchids are really bog plants and require more moisture, like Calopogon, *Habenaria blephariglottis*, *H. dilatata*, *H. hyperborea*, *Cypripedium spectabile* and *Pogonia ophioglossoides*. Select a wet place where the surface is constantly saturated with water, building up a bed a little, and on top cover with moss 4 to 6 inches deep. Plant these Orchids in clean sphagnum. In this way we have had excellent success in growing them in shade.

(N.) **CALOPOGON pulchellus.** Although this plant is more generally found in swamps and peat bogs, it also frequently grows in moist, sandy soil. It is a small bulb about the size of a large bean, which sends up in spring a long, grass-like leaf, and a stalk about a foot high, bearing in June and July two to six showy pink-purple flowers about an inch broad. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

(N.) **CYPRIPEDIUM acaule** (Lady's-Slipper; Moccasin Flower). This is often called the Red Lady's Slipper, but the flower is rose-purple in color. The plant sends up two broadish green leaves from the base, and from between them comes a stalk about a foot high, bearing a single large, showy flower. Plant in a well-drained soil, with some leaf-mold. This does quite well in pots. 1-2 buds 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz., \$10.00 per 100. 2-3 buds 30 cts. each, \$3.00 per doz., 3-5 buds 50 cts. each.

(N.) **C. parviflorum** (Small Yellow Lady's-Slipper). This is one of the very best of the hardy Orchids for cultivation, growing about a foot high; stem leafy, bearing at the top one or two very showy yellow flowers; fragrant. It does exceedingly well in a rich, shaded spot where leaf-mold has been added, and should be left undisturbed for several years. It will also thrive in the bog-garden, if not too wet. May to July. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz., \$10.00 per 100, XX 50 cts.

(N.) **C. pubescens** (Large Yellow Lady's-Slipper). Very much like Parviflorum, only the flowers are larger. This should be planted in a rich bed in which leaf-mold should be a part, in some moist, yet well-drained, shady spot. It should grow stronger for several years if left undisturbed. May and June. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz., \$10.00 per 100. (See illustration from photograph on page 63.)

(N.) **C. spectabile** (Showy Lady's-Slipper). The finest and most showy of all our Orchids. It grows about 2 feet high, bearing along the stalk several rather large, roundish leaves, and on top one or two quite large rose-purple or nearly white flowers. It is a bog-loving plant, yet does exceedingly well in a moist, and partly shaded bed of peat or leaf-mold. It is also a good pot plant for the cool greenhouse, or where the air is not too warm or dry. Nothing can be more charming than masses of this plant seen in a great cedar swamp, its natural home. We counted over 1,000 blossoms at one time of this plant in our bog-garden last season, with several plants bearing three flowers on a stalk and many with two flowers.



Cypripedium parviflorum

Cypripedium spectabile, continued.

25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15.00 per 100; strong clumps (too heavy to mail), 50 cts. each; XX \$1.00.

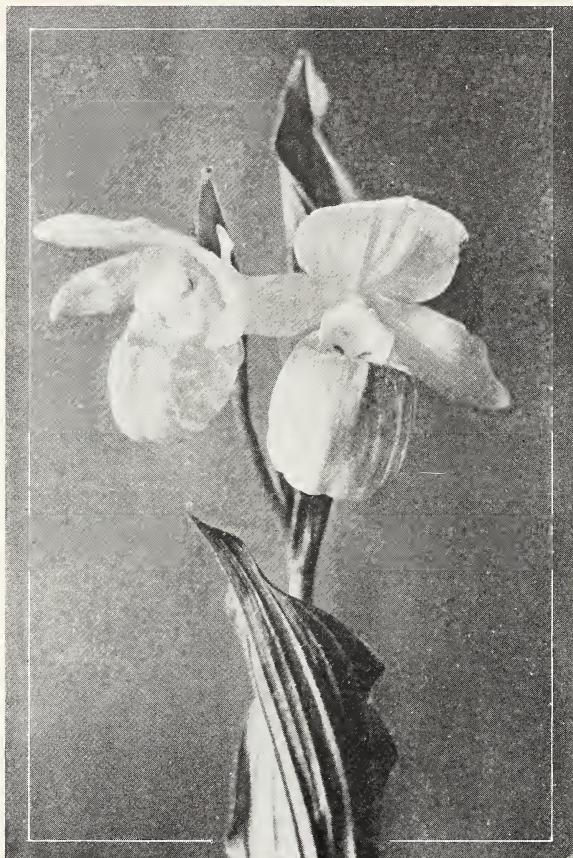
(N.) *GOODYERA pubescens* (Rattlesnake Plantin). 8 to 15 inches high; leaves clustered at the bottom, white, reticulated. Stem leaflets, about a foot high, bearing a short spike of white flowers. Plant in a shady place, with leaf-mold. It does quite well under evergreens, where there is good drainage; also in the rock-garden. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

(N.) *G. Menziesii*. A plant larger than *Pubescens* and with leaves strongly marked with broad, white bands; very attractive. It does quite well in a sheltered bed of leaf-mold, and also in a cool greenhouse, planted in leaf-mold and moss. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

(N.) *G. repens*. Flowers white, leaves smaller and markings not so bright. A sheltered leaf-mold bed is the proper place to plant. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

(N.) *G. repens*, var. Smaller than *Repens*, and the fine, hair-like markings of the leaf are quite distinct. Flowers white, 3 to 4 inches high. This is a bog-loving plant and does quite well planted in clean sphagnum, away from the water, but where it is constantly kept moist. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

(N.) *HABENARIA bracteata*. Plant about 8 to 12 inches high, found in rich, moist shades, usually on mountain side; flowers greenish, small, several; leaf-mold soil. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.



Cypripedium Spectabile (see page 63)

(N.) *H. ciliaris* (Yellow Fringed Orchis). Growth similar to *H. blephariglottis*, but flowers are yellow and very fine. Takes readily to cultivation, and thrives nicely in moist garden soil or bog. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

(N.) *H. dilatata*. Plant 1 foot high. Stalk leafy; flowers small, white, thickly covering 6 to 8 inches of upper part of stalk. Found in rich, moist places in high mountains or bogs northward. Plant in moss in wet places. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

(N.) *H. hyperborea*. 1 foot. Greenish flowers along upper part of stalk, same location as *Dilatata*. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

(N.) **Habenaria Hookeri** (Two-leaved Orchis). This plant has two large leaves growing flat on the ground, with a few small greenish flowers along the upper part of stalk. Found in well-drained leaf-mold, under evergreens. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

(N.) **H. psycodes** (Purple Fringed Orchis). Grows about 1½ to 2 feet high, in wet or quite moist soil of muck or leaf-mold bearing a spike of very showy purple flowers at the top. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

ORCHIS spectabilis (Showy Orchis). Leaves oblong, shiny, 4 to 5 inches long, near the ground. Stem 4 to 7 inches high, bearing a few pink, purple and white flowers. A choice little Orchid at home in rich, moist woods, usually near small mountain brooks; it likes a bed of leaf-mold. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

POGONIA ophioglossoides. A little fibrous-rooted plant, found growing in sphagnum moss and wet places in leaf-mold. Flowers rose-colored or white. Stalk 4 to 10 inches high. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

SPIRANTHES cernua (Ladies' Tresses). Grows 6 to 20 inches high. Leafy below, bearing at the summit a dense spike of white flowers. This plant is usually found in rather moist, open pastures or grassy places and is benefited by a little mulching when planted in the border. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz.

Nursery Grown Roses

RUBGINOSA (English Sweetbrier). A very hardy Rose, 4 to 6 feet high, with shining leaves which have a refreshing fragrance, and many small, pink, single flowers. Fruit orange-crimson, quite showy. Fine for hedges. Field-grown, 25 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

ROSA rugosa These Japan Roses are very hardy, rapid growers, attaining a height of 5 or 6 feet, rendering them available for impenetrable, ornamental hedges, for which purpose they are unexcelled. The foliage is rather thick in texture, and of the most glossy, luxuriant green. Flowers are large, single and most perfect in form, followed by large, bright red or golden apples. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

R. rubrifolia. A very attractive bush from southern Europe, with single scarlet flowers and bluish-green or red leaves all summer. Quite hardy. Forms large bushes, 3 feet or more. 25 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

WICHURAIANA (New Japan Creeping Rose). A low, trailing species, its stems creeping on the earth as closely as an ivy, and forming a dense mat of very dark green, lustrous foliage. It is a rapid grower. The flowers are rather small, pure white, with golden yellow stamens. It is perfectly hardy, and very desirable for creeping over walls or covering unsightly places. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.



Calopogon pulchellus (see page 63)

Climbing Roses

Baltimore Belle. White, very double flowers in large clusters. The buds are slightly tinged with pink. 50 cts. each, \$4.00 per doz.

Crimson Rambler (The Hardy Japan Climbing Rose). This Rose was introduced in 1893, and has proved a decided novelty. It is a vigorous grower, making in some cases shoots 15 feet long in a season. The flowers are small, but grow in large, glowing crimson bunches, measuring from 6 to 9 inches from base to tip; 300 blooms have been counted on one shoot. The flowers remain a long time in fine condition. Seems to be well adapted to the entire country; should be in every collection. 50 cts. each, \$4.00 per doz.

Dorothy Perkins. Resembling Crimson Rambler in mode of growth; the flowers are double and of a beautiful shell-pink color; quite hardy. 50 cts. each, \$4.00 per doz.



Orchis spectabilis (see page 65)

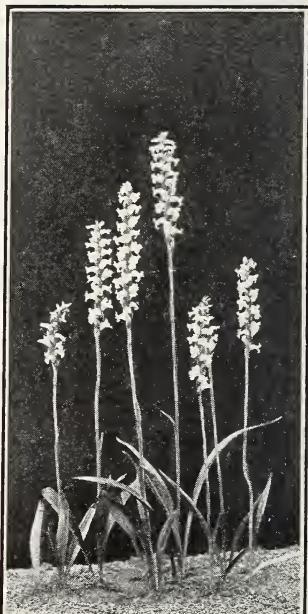
Wild Roses

There are so many calls for the wild roses to fill in the wild planting on banks and nooks, that we have brought them together here.

(N.) **ROSA blanda** (Early Wild Rose). Grows 1 to 3 feet high. Flowers light rose-color. 25 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz., \$10 per 100.

(N.) **R. Carolina** (Swamp Rose). A native Rose, found in wet or moist places. From 4 to 10 feet high. 25 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

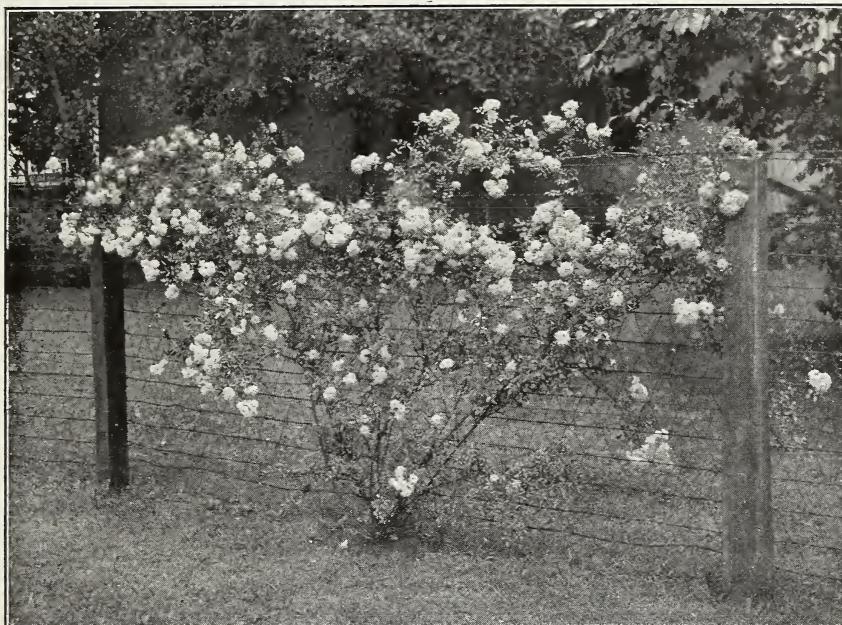
(N.) **R. lucida** (Dwarf Wild Rose). Seldom over 18 inches high. Flowers rose-color. 25 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz., \$10 per 100.



Spiranthes cernua (see page 65)

Hardy Vines and Creepers

(N.) **AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia** (Virginia Creeper). A well-known climber, very hardy and greatly used for climbing on stone. Forms a beautiful green covering and in autumn is brilliantly colored. It can also be used to cover dry places on the soil, forming there great mats. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.



Dorothy Perkins (see page 66)

(N.) **APIOS tuberosa** (Wild Bean). A pretty tuberous-rooted climber, with clusters of rich purple flowers. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz.

(N.) **ARCTOSTAPHYLOS Uva-ursi** (Bearberry). An evergreen trailer having small glossy leaves. This is an excellent cover for a sandy place. The berries are red, being attractive in the autumn. Plants grown in 2½ inch pots 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

(N.) **CELASTRUS scandens** (Staff Tree; Bitter-sweet). A twining shrub, its principal attraction being in its twining habit and orange-colored fruit, which is pretty and very ornamental in autumn. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

(N.) **CLEMATIS coccinea** (Scarlet Clematis). A pretty southern species, with large scarlet flowers. Hardy. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

C. Jackmani. Flowers are very large, 4 to 6 inches in diameter, violet-purple and distinctly veined. A continual bloomer through the season. The standard sort. 50 cts.

C. paniculata. July to September. "One of the finest of hardy climbers, with handsome foliage. Of very vigorous and rapid growth, producing in late summer dense sheets of medium-sized, pure white flowers of the most pleasing fragrance. This is a new Japanese plant, perfectly hardy and finely adapted to use for any covering purpose."—J. W. MANNING. 35 cts.

(N.) **Clematis Virginiana** (Virgin's Bower). Although quite common in many localities, it is one of the prettiest, both on account of its clusters of numerous white flowers and its feathery tailed fruit in autumn. Banks of brooks and streams, climbing over shrubs. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

LONICERA brachypoda. A very hardy, thrifty vine, with large green leaves that stay on through the winter. Especially desirable for planting near the sea. Flowers white and yellow. One of the very best climbers. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

L. brachypoda aurea. A variety of the preceding, with leaves beautifully striped with yellow. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

(N.) **MENISPERMUM Canadense** (Canadian Moonseed). A pretty vine, with peltate leaves and small white flowers. Fruit black, looking like frost grapes. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

(N.) **RUBUS hispida** (Running Swamp Blackberry). 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz.

(N.) **R. Canadensis** (Low Blackberry; Dewberry). Common in dry, sandy fields; running extensively, the edible fruit of excellent quality, ripening in August. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

(N.) **VACCINIUM macrocarpon** (Large, or American Cranberry). Try it in the bog. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz.

(N.) **VITIS æstivalis** (Summer, or Pigeon Grape). A strong, tall, climbing vine with large leaves and small black berries, ripe in October. Southward. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

(N.) **V. cordifolia** (Winter, or Frost Grape). A very strong, vigorous vine, climbing to the tops of tallest trees. Flowers in May or June. Very sweet-scented; berries small, blue or black, in good clusters, ripening after frost; rather sour. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Evergreen Shrubs and Trees

Shrubs and Trees are too large for the mail and should go by freight or express. We do not prepay charges on Shrubs and Trees.

(N.) **ABIES alba** (White Spruce). 1½ feet, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

(N.) **A. Canadensis** (Hemlock). A beautiful hardy evergreen, with graceful, drooping branches. Desirable for open, exposed places, growing often 50 feet high. It is also one of the very best for hedge-planting and stands almost any amount of trimming. Twelve to 18 inches, 40 cts. each, \$4.00 per doz.; 1½ to 2 feet, 60 cts. each, \$6.00 per doz.; 2 to 3 feet, \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per doz.; 3 to 4 feet, \$2.00 each, \$20.00 per doz. Specimens 4-12 feet, \$4.00 to \$20.00 each.

(N.) **A. balsamea** (Balsam Fir). A tree with dark green leaves, a rapid grower, and well adapted for almost any place. It thrives in wet or boggy places, also on or near the tops of our higher New England mountains. 1½ feet, 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

(N.) **ANDROMEDA polifolia**. A beautiful little evergreen, which takes readily to cultivation, forming a compact mass of foliage 1 foot across and 10 or 12 inches high. Flowers bell or urn-shaped, pale pink or flesh-color in May. 25 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz., \$10.00 per 100.

(N.) **CASSANDRA calyculata** (Leather-Leaf). A low, branching shrub, with nearly evergreen leaves, bearing in early spring leafy racemes of small white flowers. It grows

Cassandra calyculata, continued.

about a foot high, and usually is found in masses in bogs or wet, open places; it will thrive in the garden. 25 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz., \$10.00 per 100. Extra selected 40 cts. each, \$4.00 per doz., \$20.00 per 100.

DAPHNE Cneorum. A low shrub, bearing an abundance of small, dark, glossy, evergreen leaves. Along the branches, and from the ends of the branches are borne the little pink flowers in clusters, which are delightfully fragrant. It should have some protection in winter. It does exceedingly well planted in a partially shaded place among rocks. 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

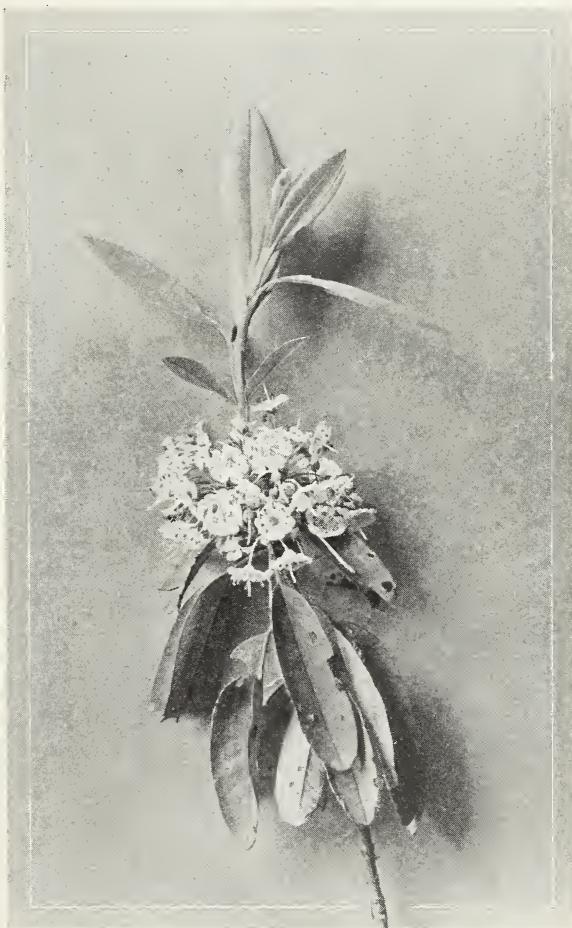
EUONYMUS radicans. An evergreen with rather small leaves; desirable for running either on the ground or on walls. 1 foot. Used for planting in front of large shrubs. 25 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

E. radicans variegata (Variegated Creeping Euonymus). An evergreen creeper with beautiful variegated white, pink and golden-striped leaves. Fine for edging. Very prominent in winter. 1 foot. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

(N.) **JUNIPERUS communis** (Common, or Prostrate Juniper). A prostrate evergreen shrub, appearing as if the center had been pinched out and the growth had concentrated in the branches. Each one pushes outward and up a foot or more, making a miniature tree in itself, the whole plant forming a beautiful shrub. Strong plants, 35 cts. \$3.00 per doz., heavy, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each.

(N.) **J. Virginiana** (Red Cedar). A beautiful shrub or tree, with small, pointed leaves. A slow grower, but very hardy, adapting itself to almost any situation, from the tops of the rocky cliff to the sandy plain or moist hillside. Color varies from light to dark green and dull slate. 2 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; 3 feet, 60 cts. each, \$6.00 per doz. Ask for prices on large specimens.

(N.) **KALMIA angustifolia** (Sheep Laurel). A low, evergreen shrub, 1 to 2 feet high, with light green leaves and quantities of little saucer-shaped, crimson flowers in May and June. Of easy culture, forming little clumps. It can be grown in the bog. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.



Kalmia angustifolia

(N.) **Kalmia glauca** (Pale Laurel). About a foot high, with little narrow shining leaves and large, showy white to lilac-purple flowers. A pretty little shrub either for massing in border or in the bog garden. Plant 1 foot apart. 25 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

(N.) **K. latifolia** (Calico Bush; Mountain Laurel). An evergreen shrub, growing luxuriantly along our mountain sides, forming large patches; or in single, round-topped specimens in moist, open fields, the dark, shining leaves giving a brightness to the landscape. In May and June the gorgeous coloring of the large rose or white flowers lends an enchantment to the

picture that one will not soon forget. It is of easy culture in almost any situation. 1 to 1½ feet, 60 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.; 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.00 each; 2 to 3 feet, \$2.00 each.



Kalmia latifolia

to 2½ feet, \$1.25 each; 2½ to 3 feet, \$2.50 each, \$25.00 per doz.; 3 feet, \$4.00 each.

(N.) **PINUS Strobus** (White Pine). A tall, handsome tree, green all the year. A rapid grower, making a fine ornamental tree. 4 feet, \$1.25 each, \$12.50 per doz.; 5 feet, \$1.75 each, \$17.50 per doz.

RETINOSPORA plumosa. (Japan Cypress.) Evergreen tree, desirable for lawns well protected from winds. We get fine sprays and colors in this choice Cypress. 1½ to

(N.) **LEUCOTHOE Catesbeiae**. A fine evergreen shrub,

2 to 4 feet high, with deep, glossy green foliage; flowers white, in showy spikes. Easily handled in a moist, shady place. 25 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

PICEA excelsa (Norway Spruce). A well-known evergreen, with long, drooping branches, 2 feet, 20 cts. each; 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

P. pungens (Colorado Blue Spruce). A very hardy Spruce, with rather stiff branches. Foliage dense and varies in color from deep green to blue or silvery white. A very beautiful tree, sometimes found 150 feet high. 1-1½ feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; 1½-2 feet, 60 cts. each, \$6.00 per doz. Large specimens 8 to 12 feet, \$10.00 to \$20.00 each.

P. pungens, var. Kosteriana (Koster's Blue, Grafted). Makes a fine specimen. 1½

Retinospora plumosa, continued.

2 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.; 2 to 3 feet, \$1.00 per doz.; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.75 each, \$17.50 per doz.

(N.) **TAXUS CANADENSIS** (American Yew). A low ground evergreen creeper, forming flat-topped clumps a foot high and with a spread of 3 feet or more, resembling common hemlock in color and form of leaf. Desirable for damp and dark shaded hillsides. 25 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.



Leucothoe Catesbaei (see page 70)

Rhododendrons

(N.) **RHODODENDRON punctatum**. A hardy species, flowering when but 2 or 3 feet high, bearing pretty rose-colored flowers spotted within. Small plants. 9 inches, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

(N.) **R. Catawbiense**. This is the very best of our native rhododendrons, being perfectly hardy in New England and bearing in June large clusters of lilac-purple flowers. It forms symmetrical bushes 4 to 6 feet high and for mass planting it has no equal. 1 to 1½ feet, 50 cts. each; Nursery grown clumps, 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.25 each; 2 to 3 feet, \$1.75 each; 3 to 4 feet, \$3.00 each.



Rhododendron maximum with landscape



Abies Canadensis (see page 68)

71 are fine nursery-grown clumps. They have been grown under artificial shade, so retain their fine glossy foliage. Nurserymen who have seen them growing in my nursery say they are as fine a lot as they have seen under cultivation.

I can supply them by the hundred.

(N.) *R. maximum* (Great Laurel). An evergreen shrub, 5 to 30 feet high, with dark green leaves 4 to 10 inches long. Flowers white, pink or purple, greenish in throat and spotted with yellow or red. Takes readily to cultivation. July. Nursery-grown, with a good ball of earth attached. 9 to 12 inches, 25 cts. each; 2 to 3 foot clumps, \$1.75 each; 3 to 3½ foot clumps, \$2.25 each.

The Rhododendron catawbiense and maximum offered on page



Daphne Cneorum (see page 69)

Deciduous Shrubs and Trees

Shrubs and trees are too large for the mail and should go by freight or express.

(N.) **AMELANCHIER Canadensis** (Shadblush). Often 30 feet high. One of the first to flower. Flowers numerous, white in pretty racemes. 25 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

ARTEMISIA abrotanum (Southwood). A low shrub with finely cut leaves which are quite fragrant. 25 cts. each.

(N.) **AZALEA arborescens**
(Smooth Azalea). Flowers large, pure white and fragrant. 1 to 1½ feet, 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.; 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.00 each.

(N.) **A. calendulacea**
(Flame-colored Azalea). This shrub is a native of the southern states, growing from 3 to 10 feet high, bearing a profusion of beautiful orange-colored, lemon, or fiery red flowers. Hardy. 1 to 1½ feet, 40 cts. each, \$4.00 per doz.; 1½ to 2 feet, 65 cts. each, \$6.50 per doz.; 2 to 3 feet, \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per doz.

(N.) **A. nudiflora** (Purple Azalea). This is one of the finest of our native shrubs, growing from 2 to 10 feet high, in dry woodlands and swamps, forming clumps. The tubular flowers are very showy, varying from almost white and flesh-color to pink or purple. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; extra strong, 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.; strong clumps, \$1.00 each.

(N.) **Azalea Vaseyi** (Rhododendron). But recently discovered on the mountains of North Carolina. It grows quite tall and seems to respond to cultivation readily, adapting itself to almost any situation, the flowers varying from light pink to deep rose-color, mottled at the base inside. Hardy in New England. The leaves take on beautiful tints in autumn, which give a new charm to this class of plants. 12 to 18 inches. 50 cts. each.

(N.) **A. viscosa** (Sweet White Honeysuckle). Grows 4 to 10 feet high with white or slightly rose-tinged flowers; very fragrant. This shrub takes readily to cultivation, forming fine, large clumps. Nice plants with bloom buds, 1½ to 2 feet, 40 cts. each, \$4.00 per doz.,



Azalea calendulacea

Azalea viscosa, continued.

\$20.00 per 100; 2 to 3 feet, bushy, 75 cts. each, \$6.00 per doz.; specimens, 3 to 3½ feet, \$2.00 each, \$20.00 per doz.

BERBERIS purpurea (Purple Barberry). A very choice variety, with deep purple foliage throughout the season. Fine for hedgework. 25 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.



Juniperus Virginiana (see page 69)

B. Thunbergii (Thunberg's Japan Barberry). A low bush, with shining foliage and showy flowers. Fruit deep crimson, persistent through the winter. Fine as single plants or for a low hedge. 25 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz., \$8.00 per 100; extra heavy, 50 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

B. vulgaris (Common, or European Barberry). Handsome, upright shrubs, forming large clumps. Flowers handsome, yellow, in drooping racemes. One of the very best hedge plants. 25 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

(N.) **CEANOOTHUS Americanus** (New Jersey Tea). A low, branching shrub, 1 to 2 feet high, bearing spreading panicles of white flowers. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

(N.) **CERCIS Canadensis** (American Judas Tree). A small tree, with heart-shaped leaves, bearing its pink flowers in great profusion in early spring. 25 cts.

(N.) **CLETHRA alnifolia** (Sweet Pepper Bush). Flowers creamy white, very fragrant. Grows 3 to 5 feet high. 25 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

(N.) **COMPTONIA asplenifolia** (Sweet Fern). A low shrub, with sweet-scented foliage. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

(N.) **CORNUS** (Dogwood).

C. florida (Flowering Dogwood). A large shrub or tree, often 30 feet high. Flowers white. Very showy in flower and fruit. 1½ to 2 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; 2 to 3 feet, 60 cts. each, \$6.00 per doz.; 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

(N.) **C. paniculata**. Grows 4 to 12 feet high; bark gray. 2 to 3 feet, 40 cts. each, \$4.00 per doz.

(N.) **C. stolonifera** (Red Osier). Handsome in winter on account of its bright reddish purple bark. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

(N.) **CORYLUS Americana** (Wild Hazel-nut). A shrub 3 to 6 feet high. Flowers in catkins in early spring. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

(N.) **DIRCA palustris** (Moosewood; Leatherwood). Shrub 2 to 5 feet high. Flowers light yellow, preceding the leaves. 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

(N.) **DIERVILLA trifida** (Bush Honeysuckle). A little low shrub, with pale yellow flowers and ovate-pointed leaves. Clumps, 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

(N.) **ENONYMUS obovatus**. A low-creeping plant with small, roundish leaves and fine, greenish flowers followed by the orange yellow fruit. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

FORSYTHIA suspensa (Weeping Golden Bell). A beautiful shrub, with drooping branches. Flowers yellow; quite showy. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

F. viridissima. Flowers light yellow, in great abundance along the branches. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

(N.) **GRAYLUSSACA resinosa** (Black Huckleberry). The common Huckleberry of our woods. Very sweet fruit. Grows about 2 feet high. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

(N.) **HAMAMELIS Virginica** (Witch-Hazel). A tall shrub with oval or obovate leaves. It flowers in autumn about the time the leaves begin to fall and matures its fruit the next season. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

(N.) **HYDRANGEA arborescens** (Wild Hydrangea). The earliest of this genus to flower. A vigorous shrub 4 feet high, with flat cymes of yellow-white flowers. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz. Large stock 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

(N.) **ILEX verticillaris** (Black Alder, or Winter Berry). A native shrub, bearing in autumn beautiful scarlet berries, which stay on until well into winter. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

(N.) **MYRICA cerifera** (Candle Tree or Bay Berry). Shiny leaves. Branches bear white waxy berries which are very attractive when the leaves have fallen. Good shrub for massing in sandy locations. 8 to 12 inches, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

(N.) **NEMOPANTHES Canadensis** (Mountain Holly). A medium-sized shrub, with bright red berries in autumn. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

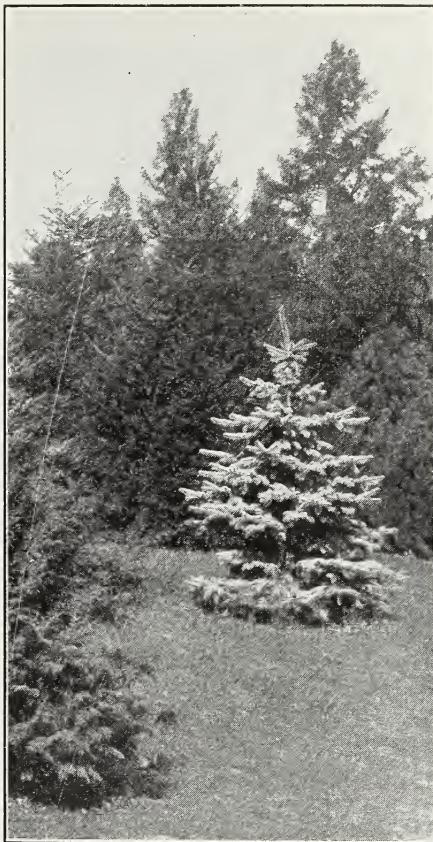
(N.) **PYRUS arbutifolius.** A shrub with small, shining leaves, beautifully tinted in autumn. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Photinia

(N.) **RHODORA Canadensis.** A low shrub, with showy rose-purple flowers, which precede the leaves in May. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; heavy stock, 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

(N.) **RHUS aromatica** (Fragrant Sumac). A straggling bush, seldom 3 feet high. Flowers pale yellow, fruit red. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz., \$10.00 per 100.

(N.) **R. copallina** (Dwarf Sumac). From 2 to 4 feet high. Leaves very highly colored in autumn. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

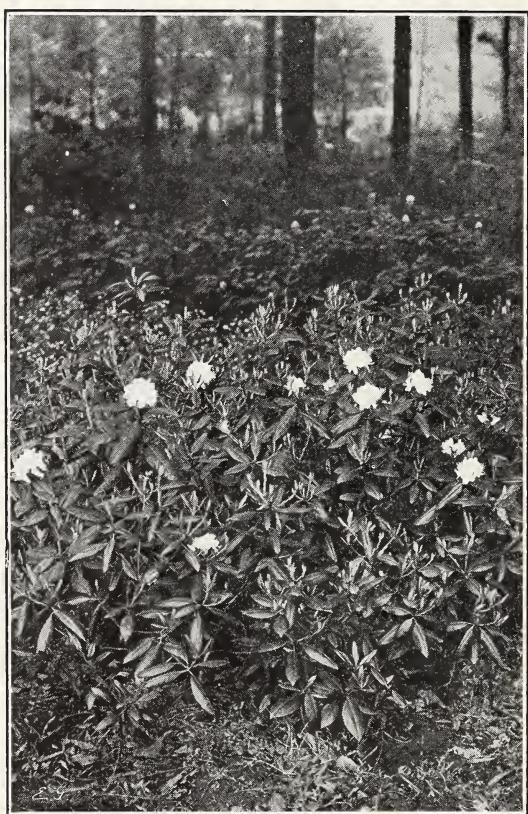


Picea pungens var. *Kosteriana* (see page 70)

(N.) **Rhus glabra** (Smooth Sumac). Branches smooth; leaves red in autumn. Forms a bush 10 to 12 feet high. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

(N.) **R. typhina** (Common Staghorn Sumac). Mode of growth similar to *R. glabra*. The branches are covered with fine hairs. Leaves fine in autumn. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

(N.) **RUBUS odoratus** (Flowering Raspberry). This shrub is a very pretty one in cultivation. Handsome, dark purple, clustered flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.



Rhododendron punctatum (see page 71)

SPIRÆA (Meadow Sweet).

S. Anthony Waterer. A low shrub, 1 to 2 feet high; a great bloomer from early spring to late autumn. Flowers crimson; very hardy. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

(N.) **S. salicifolia**. Flowers in a crowded panicle, white or flesh-colored. 2 or 3 feet high. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

(N.) **S. tomentosa** (Steeple Bush). Stems and lower surface of the leaves very woolly. Flowers crowded in a dense panicle, rose-color. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

SYMPHORICARPUS racemosus (Snowberry). A fine shrub 2 to 4 feet high of vigorous growth bearing small rose-colored flowers in June and July; followed by large pure

(N.) **R. delicious** (Rocky Mountain Flowering Raspberry). A fine shrub, 3 to 4 feet high, with very large, white flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

(N.) **R. occidentalis** (Black Raspberry). The wild black Raspberry so well known to every one in New England. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

(N.) **R. strigosus** (Red Raspberry). This is well known for its fruit in New England. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

(N.) **R. villosus** (High Blackberry). The common high-bush Blackberry of New England. Fruit ripens in August and September. 3 to 6 feet. 25 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

(N.) **SAMBUCUS pubens** (Red-berried Elder). Flowers in broad cymes, white; fruit crimson, in large bunches, very showy. 25 cts. each.

(N.) **S. Canadensis** (Common Elder). A very beautiful shrub, flowering at a time when most other shrubs are past their bloom. Flowers white. 25 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Symporicarpus racemosus, continued.

white fruit, remaining into the winter. Will also thrive in deep shady places. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

(N.) **S. vulgare** (Indian Currant, Coral Berry) 2 to 3 feet high, of graceful habit, bearing small pink flowers in August and September followed by the red coral-like berries which cover the drooping branches and stay on well into the winter. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Syringa vulgaris. A fine grower, well known in cultivation; flowers purple, quite fragrant. 25 cts. Large heavy clumps, \$1.00 to \$1.50 each.

(N.) **VACCINIUM Penn-sylvanicum** (Dwarf Blueberry). Six to 10 inches. Berries abundant, large and sweet, ripening early in July. Forms large patches in dry, exposed places. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz., \$10.00 per 100.

(N.) **V. vacillans** (Low Blueberry). The Blueberry of our woods. From 1 to 2 feet high. Branches yellowish green. 25 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

(N.) **V. corymbosum** (Common, or Swamp Blueberry). Tall, 5 to 10 feet high. This yields the common Swamp Blueberry, so well known in our market, and is not hard to grow in moist garden soil. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., heavy 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

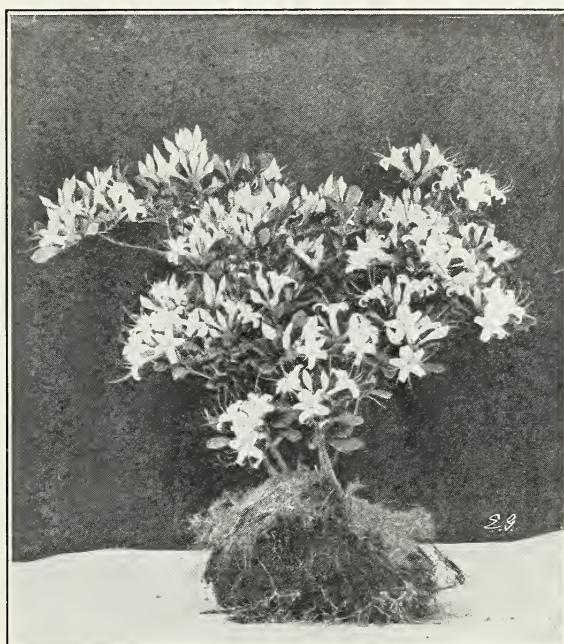
(N.) **VANCONVIRIA hexandra**. A little low shrub from Oregon a foot high with leaves similar to Thalictrum, and dainty white flowers, quite hardy. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

(N.) **VIBURNUM acerifolium** (Maple-leaved Arrowwood). Grows 3 feet high; compact in habit. Flowers white; leaves highly colored in autumn. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

(N.) **V. cassinoides**. One of our handsomest northern shrubs. Grows 6 to 10 feet high, with broad flat cymes of yellowish flowers. Easily cultivated and blooms in great profusion. Large clumps 3 to 6 feet, \$2.00 to \$3.00 each.

(N.) **V. Lentago** (Sheepberry). Flowers creamy white, in broad, flat sessile cymes, 4 to 5 inches broad. A large shrub or tree, sometimes 30 feet high. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; extra heavy, 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

(N.) **V. pubescens** (Downy Arrowwood). A compact shrub, 2 to 3 feet high. Has rigid branches and ovate leaves, tapering to a point. Produces in great profusion flat



Azalea arborescens (see page 73)

Viburnum pubescens, continued.

cymes of white flowers. Quite hardy, and is a beautiful plant in cultivation. 25 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

V. tomentosum. Eight to 10 feet. Flowers showy, in flat cymes, pure white. Leaves large, rich green. 25 cts. each.

(N.) **XANTHORRHIZA apiifolia** (Yellow Root). A low shrub, with dark-colored flowers; forms fine clumps. Especially desirable for planting under trees or for bordering walks or roadways. The orange coloring in autumn is very marked. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz., \$10.00 per 100; heavy clumps, 50 cts. each.



Viburnum acerifolium (see page 77)

Woodland Planting

I am constantly receiving inquiries with regard to the varieties of plants and shrubs best adapted to woodland plantings. In order to assist those who may contemplate the development of shady places, especially woodlands, I am, in a general way, making suggestions which may possibly open up new avenues of development for those not especially acquainted with our native flora and the conditions necessary to their growth.

The woodland garden or native garden is a type swiftly coming into prominence as a phase of American landscape gardening. For years gardens have been crowded with plants and shrubs of foreign origin, and during the craze for newly imported plants, our own native varieties have, in many instances, been neglected. Imported plants are beautiful and as a rule prove hardy, yet the exquisite charm of our native plants, properly

Xanthorrhiza is fine for lining walks and drives.

placed, is unsurpassed. The woodland garden offers opportunities for bringing close at hand our native plants and shrubs which to many may recall bygone days.

There are two general ways in which the woodland garden can be developed; namely, as a collection or for natural landscape effect. We have one customer who has developed a garden along the first mentioned lines, and who has, at the present time, between six and seven hundred native plants growing in his natural garden. Beautiful landscape effects can be produced when one is making a collection of native plants, yet if one is striving for the effect rather than the collection, the planting should be carried on along different lines. In producing natural effects one needs to emphasize nature to a certain degree; that is, masses should be used instead of individual specimens, for the most part. This is not practicable except where one has large areas to develop. If the area is small, the first method would be the better one to use; namely, a collection.

As I have stated, masses of shrubs should be used, as a rule, to produce the landscape or natural effect. When one wishes to develop a rather large area into a woodland garden, it is absolutely necessary to use shrubs which attain rather large proportions and plant them in masses. By making walks through the woodlands, lined on either side by large beds of native shrubs, one can produce secluded parts where ultimately small growing, dainty spring flowers can be planted.

The use of evergreens is very essential in developing a large woodland garden. Hemlocks for the background, to produce a setting, *Abies Frazeri*, an evergreen native to the southern Alleghenies which resembles closely the Canadian Balsam, American Arborvitæ, Colorado blue spruce, Concolor spruce and Douglas spruce are very desirable. The use of native rhododendrons and mountain laurel planted in large masses also produce the attractive effects. These not only give the coloring when in flower but also keep the green effect during the entire season. Recently I have visited a large estate in the middle West where rhododendrons and laurels have been used extensively in developing this particular estate. Walks have been made through these masses of laurel and rhododendron which are very naturalistic.

There are some very fine native shrubs as to the coloring effects they produce in the fall. The *Viburnum acerifolium* is one of our finest native shrubs for woodland planting. This shrub produces clusters of white flowers, the berries in the fall being blue. When the leaves begin to turn they take on a peculiar shade of pink which is very striking and produces one of the most beautiful color effects of any of our native shrubs. In developing large woodland gardens, this should be used rather extensively. The *Viburnum lentago* and *Viburnum cassanoides* are two other shrubs which should be planted liberally in large natural gardens. They produce berries in the fall which attract the birds, and also have a brilliant foliage.

In moist places the *Sambucus Canadensis* is a very desirable shrub to use. This will attain a height of eight or nine feet and produce blue berries familiar to many as the elderberry. These can be planted either as individuals or in a mass, depending upon the effect the planter desires to produce. The *Clethera alnifolia* is another shrub adapted to moist situations. This shrub produces white flowers in profusion. While this shrub is usually found growing in shaded places, it can be used on the outskirts of a woodland where it obtains considerable sunlight. When planted in rather open places, it produces more flowers than when growing in the dense shade. Native Azaleas produce wonderful effects in woodland plantings. A sloping hillside produces ideal conditions for their best growth. There are several varieties of native Azaleas. The five best are the *Azalea nudiflora*, *A. arboracense*, *A. calendulacea*, *A. vaseyi* and *A. viscosa*. The *Azalea nudiflora* is the pink flowered variety or Pinxter flower. The *Azalea arboracense* is the fragrant white variety. The *Azalea calendulacea* is the flame colored Azalea native to the southern Alleghenies and the *Azalea vaseyi* is the early pink flowered variety native to the South. These are all hardy even here in New England, and should be grown where the drainage is very good. To obtain the best results with these shrubs, it is necessary to prepare the ground well before planting, making it rather rich by the addition of well rotted stable

manure. The Azalea *viscosa* is found growing, as a rule, where the ground is wet. In some localities it is found growing in water in sphagnum bogs. It will thrive nicely in upland locations and even if planted in ordinary garden soil where there is not a considerable amount of moisture, it seems to do equally well. The Azaleas should be planted liberally, chiefly for the reason that they produce the greatest show of almost any other order of native shrubs.

If one has a small piece of woodland to develop, it would probably be the wiser course to plant enough native shrubs to form a good setting and give height for a planting of herbaceous plants to be used after the shrubs have become established. If the planting is to be done on a small scale, of course it would not be possible to use shrubs in masses; on the other hand, one as a rule desires to develop considerable variety when planting this way, so it would not be policy to use shrubs in such an abundance that they would tend to overshadow or crowd out the daintier things.

The shrubs and evergreens in a native planting would give the foundation for herbaceous planting. There are a great many native wild flowers and ferns which can be used to give the finishing touch in any landscape development. The quantities and number of varieties to be used would be determined in most cases by the inclinations of the planter. If simply a massed effect is desired, fewer varieties planted in larger numbers would be the rule. If one desires a great variety, blooming period extending over a longer time, then one would use a smaller number of any particular variety, using a larger number of varieties. Such plants as Trilliums, *Mertensia Virginica* (Virginia cowslip) Bloodroot, native violets, *Erythroniums* (Dog-tooth violets) *Tiarella cordifolia*, (False Miterwort), *Mitella diphylla* (Miterwort), *Phlox divaricata*, *Hepatica triloba* and *Hepatica acutiloba* should be used in masses when planting is to be carried on in rather large portions.

There is a great variety of native ferns which should form a large part in the development of the natural garden. Native ferns, while they produce no flowers, give throughout the growing season a green effect which forms a fine ground cover. There are so many native ferns that varieties can be selected for almost any location. We carry about fifty varieties ranging from the small rare ones to the large rank growing sorts. These are very useful to line walks or plant in large beds to produce low effects. The *Aspidium acrostichoides* (Christmas fern) is very effective for lining walks or planting in a mass to produce the evergreen effect. The *Aspidium spinulosum* and *Aspidium marginale* are also fine types for general use, both being evergreen and thrifty growers.

Bog gardens and rock gardens are possibilities entering into the development of natural gardens. The bog garden affords opportunities for growing many of our beautiful orchids which cannot be grown under ordinary conditions. The bog garden must be specially constructed and to those who wish to construct such a garden we offer our services.

The rock garden also offers valuable possibilities in that the conditions can be artificially produced which will grow some of the rarer and daintier sorts of native plants and ferns. This particular type of gardening is constantly growing in favor among flower lovers, and to those who are interested along this particular line we shall be very glad to furnish lists of plants suited to growing under such conditions and suggestions as to the course to take in developing such.

It is impossible to give any specific plans as to the development of a wild garden since the conditions are not the same for any two propositions. I have intended to outline, in a general way, the methods of development. I shall be glad to hear from those who contemplate developing natural gardens and can assure them that we can offer suggestions which will assist materially in bringing about the desired results. To those who contemplate developing along this line to any considerable extent, we recommend that you let us send a competent representative to offer concrete suggestions after viewing the conditions. For such services we charge a very reasonable fee.

EDWARD GILLETT.

Southwick, December, 1917.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
HARDY FERNS	1-15
COLLECTIONS OF FERNS	15-17
HARDY ROCK-GARDEN	18-19
HARDY PERENNIALS	20-55
BOG AND AQUATIC PLANTS	56-61
ORCHIDS	62-65
ROSES	65-66
VINES AND CREEPERS	67-68
EVERGREEN SHRUBS AND TREES	68-71
RHODODENDRONS	71-72
DECIDUOUS SHRUBS AND TREES	73-78
WOODLAND PLANTING	78-80



Scolopendrium Vulgare